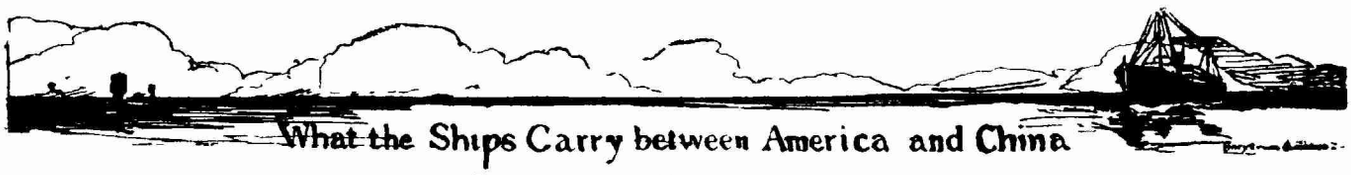

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Jan. Customs Rate Tls. 1.19 equal Gold $1

President Pierce, February 2.
from U. S. of America.

Sheetings, White, over 41 in, wide	Yds.	5,051
Copper Sheets	Pls.	6
Canned Fruits	,,	31
Ink, Printing	,,	211
Leather, Calf	Pls.	314
,, Sole	,,	314
Milk, Evaporated	,,	971
,, Condensed	,,	900
Oranges, Fresh	,,	293
Paper, Unclassed	,,	5,428
Shrimps, Dried	,,	145
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,354
,, Prepared	,,	19
Wax, Paraffin	,,	422
Lemons Fresh	Pcs.	43,950
Canned Goods, Unclassed	Doz.	681
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	150
Varnish	,,	206
Cigarettes	Mille	75,990
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 9	Hk.Tls.	743

Treasure:

Silver Bars	,,	890,751

Oreg n Fir, February 2.
from U. S. of America.

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	95,847
Softwood, Rough Hewn	,,	1,483,453

President Cleveland, February 3.
To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	10,17
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	8,31
,, ,, Shantung	,,	2,31

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	75
Books, Printed	,,	18
Brassware	,,	188
Ducks, Dried	,,	483
Egg Albumen, Moist	Pls.	483
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	785
,, Whole, Dried	,,	47
,, ,, Frozen	,,	739
Feathers	,,	166
Fire-crackers	,,	31
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	28
Oil, Wood	,,	9,375
Turnips, Salted	,,	12
Vegetables, Salted	,,	34
Woodware	,,	56
Shoes, Satin	Pairs	780
,, Unclassed	,,	380
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,200

To Los Angles.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	512

To Stockton.

Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports	Pls.	2
Sugar, Brown	,,	10

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	61

To Galveston.

Fire-crackers	Pls.	47

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	202

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste: Other Ports	Bls. 16	Pls. 50.91
Bristles	,,	69
Cotton Rugs	,,	847
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	30,500
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	196

To Boston.

Silk Waste: Shanghai	Bls. 22	Pls. 64.61
Other Ports	42 ,,	133.50
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	94
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	30,000

To Chicago.

Water Chestnuts	Pls.	50
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	11,728

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White other Ports, Bls. 25	Pls.	25.40
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 1	,,	1.01
,, Hankow ,, 28	,,	28.01
,, other Ports,, 8	,,	7.82
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 20	,,	20.71
Silk Piece Goods	,,	6.04
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	45.47
,, ,, Shantung	,,	3.20
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100	Pls.	405
,, Waste	,,	301
Antimony, Crude	,,	1,680
,, Oxide	,,	504
,, Regulus	,,	504
Bristles	,,	45
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	23
Feathers	,,	202
Fire-crackers	,,	50
Hair, Yak Tails	,,	7
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	73
Straw, Braid White	,,	47
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	165
Water Chestnuts	,,	53
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	24,269
,, Marmot	,,	49,883
,, Weasel	,,	10,500
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	12,330
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	43,957

Yoseric, February 3.
from U. S. of America.

Iron, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	Pls.	538
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	450
Grease	,,	17
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,791
,, Prepared	,,	2
,, Stalk	,,	174
Canned Meats	Doz.	400
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	400
Cigarettes	Mille.	47,520
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	231

Arizona Maru, February 5.
from U. S. of America.

Fish, Salt	Pls.	4,698
Cigarettes	Mille	100,000

President McKinley, February 9.
from U. S. of America.

Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	Yds.	3,570
Cotton Goods Unclassed	,,	1,993
Barley, Pearl	Pls.	8
Fish, Salt	,,	11,571
Hams	,,	6
Ink, Printing	,,	413
Leather, Patent	,,	15
Macaroni	,,	30
Milk, Evaporyted	,,	733
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	535
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,193
Ginseng, 2nd Quality	Catties	405
,, 3rd ,,	,,	1,095
,, Wild	Taels	8,400
Motor-cars	Pcs.	8
Hats	Doz.	14
Hoisery	,,	184
Underwears	,,	32
Cigarettes	Mille	16,2000
Timber: Softwood, Merchantable	Sup ft.	167,965
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	39,337

Silver Cedar, February 10.
from U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw, Bls. 500	Pls.	1,696
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	378
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,078
Dextring	,,	47
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent,	,,	3,307
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,413
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	169

West Chopaka, February 10.
from U. S. of America.

Paper, Unclassen	Pls.	754
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	3,375
,, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	275,000
Turpentine Mineral	,,	3,752

President Jackson, February 11.
To Seattle.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	8.22
Fire-crackers	,,	230
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	21
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	15,598
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,161

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	70,000

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	18,000

To Buffalo.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 95	Pls. 93.13
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	81

To New York

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 10	Pls. 9.93
,, other Ports,,	115 ,,	156.00
Yellow, Hankow	Bls. 10	,, 9.90
Silk Piece Goods		,, 13.19
,, Embroideries		,, 7.02
,, Pongees, Hon		,, 9.12
,, ,, Shantung		,, 28.46
Cotton Waste		,, 125
Paper		,, 12
Hats, Hemp		Pls. 1,080
,, Fibre		,, 1,500
Skins, Goat, Tanned		,, 8,189
,, Kid		,, 3,238
,, Lamb		,, 20,093
,, Marmot		,, 47,143
,, Weasel		,, 2,000
,, Sheep's		,, 500
Umbrellas, Paper		,, 2,280
Carpets		Hk. Tls. 26,012

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market may be said to have remained as inactive during the week just passed as during the previous period in so far as the mills are concerned. However, a considerable business may be recorded in the local Exchange done solely on a speculative basis and at a decline of Tls. 0.75 to Tls. 1.00 per picul on the rates prevailing among the speculative element during the week previous to the one just ended. Prices for spot deliveries have also evinced a bearish tendency, engendered by the mills in general keeping aloof and showing no anxiety to replenish their stocks, as owing to the depression in the yarn trade they do not seem very much inclined to commit themselves. Furthermore, the continued declines in Mid-Americans and Indians also have a depressing effect on the local cotton market. Meanwhile the market will continue to be governed by the movements in the foreign fibre, as well as by the operations of local professional speculators.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side, and prices declined about a tael as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 6000 to 7000 bales in all counts and chops.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 9.97
,, -Middling last reported....10.60
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, March 267
Fine Oomra, March.....335
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..359
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 19.55 Spot.
18.72 May.
18.05 July.
17.38 Oct.
17.05 Dec.
17.14 Jan.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot ex wharf	Tls.	33.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	32.50
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	33.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	31.50
Ningpo, Spot	,,	30.50

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

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Gande, Price Ltd.	Agfa Products.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

(Continued from page 52)

South Manchuria Cotton Co., Ltd.
(滿州棉紡株式會社).

Mill Address, Chow Shui Tze, Dairen; Work Started, 1912; Capital, Yen 3,000,000; Spindles Operating, 17,664.

TOTALS:
Capital: Yen 39,550,000
Reserve: Yen 15,810,000
Spindles Operating: 328,748
5,384 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating: 1,369
300 (Not yet operating)
Generating Power: Electricity 30,600 K. W.
Number of Laborers: 4,200
Amount of Cotton consumed: 87,000 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 31,710,000 lb.
Length of Cloth produced: 6,000,000 yards

GRAND TOTAL
of Foreign Owned Mills in China: 49

Capital:	Tls.	12,250,000
	Yen	112,700,000
Reserve:	Tls.	7,621,760
	Yen	60,005,000
Spindles Operating:		1,532 240
		5,384 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating		9,553
		300 (Not yet operating)
Generating Power: Electricity		69,100 K. W.
Number of Laborers:		76,088
Amount of Cotton Consumed:		2,835,575 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced:		251,307,000 lb.
Length of Cloth produced:		20,400,000 yards

GRAND TOTAL
of Chinese and Foreign Mills in China: 118

Capital:	Tls.	50,645,000
	$	69.540,000
	Yen	112,700,000
	$	4,500,000 (Fengtien currency)
Reserve:	Tls.	9,247,510
	$	2,102,245
	Yen	60,005.000
	$	100,000 (Fengtien currency)
Spindles Operating:		3,414,0?2
		173,916 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating:		25,934
		4,090 (Not yet operating)
Generating Power: Electricity		121,141 K.W.
Steam		22,140 H.P.
Number of Laborers:		209,759
Amount of Cotton Consumed:		6,776,847 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced:		719,215,000 lb.
Length of Cloth produced:		120,023,000 yards

(*Note: In all totals, figures of the three mills spinning cotton waste are not included.*)

(S) Operation suspended
(P) In course of preparation
(F) With foreign investment.

Comparative Table Showing Chinese Cotton Mills in Operation for the Last Seven Years

Year	No. of Mills	Spindles	Looms
1919	29	659.752	2,650
1920	37	856,894	4,540
1921	51	1.238,902	6,650
1922	64	1,593,034	9,817
1923	54	1,493,672	8,581
1924	58	1,650,004	10,461
1925	69*	1,881,822	16,381

**Not including 4 mills in course of preparation.*

Comparative Table Showing Ownership of Cotton in China

	Chinese	Japanese	British	Total
No. of Mills	73	45	4	122
Spindles	1,881,822	1,326,920	205,320	3,414,062
Looms	16,381	7,205	2,348	25,934

(*End*)

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

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Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

EIGHTEEN YEARS OF WORK TO GET TLS. 225,990,000!

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears an interview with Dr. Paul Monroe, the American educator, giving details regarding the remission of the final balance, or G.$6,137,552.90, of the American Share of the China Boxer Indemnity. According to Dr. Monroe's report, the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, composed of ten Chinese and five Americans, created by the Chinese Government for the purpose of administering the fund, has recommended that one-fourth of the money shall be used for creating a permanent foundation. Another fourth is to be used for founding a National Library for the preservation of ancient documents in connection with Government collections of books. Another fourth is to be used for the support of science teaching in six higher normal schools located in Nanking, Wuchang, Canton, Chengtu, Mukden and Peking. The final fourth of the fund is to go to a number of other Chinese educational institutions located in various parts of the country, for the teaching of science. Since there is now about G.$800,000 available, the first appropriation, covering three year periods, is to be made about July 1.

IT was on December 28, 1908 that President Roosevelt returned to China the original portion, amounting to G.$11,961,121.76, of the American share of the Indemnity. This sum was used in establishing and in the maintenance of Tsing Hua College in Peking and in the support of graduates of this institution and of other Chinese educational institutions who proceeded to America for further study. It is only necessary to refer to the files of the foreign press in Shanghai for the period to realize the impression which this action by Roosevelt created over the world. China had scarcely returned to normalcy following the Boxer outbreak, and for the United States to take this "foolhardy" action in handing back practically half of the American share of the Indemnity created a sensation, to say the least. But the plan went through nevertheless and as a result several hundreds of China's best young men and women have been enabled to obtain higher educations in American colleges and universities. At the present time there are about 2,500 Chinese students in the United States, probably not more than half of them receiving support from the Indemnity fund, the remainder being on private or provincial support.

HOWEVER, the most interesting effect of the American action of eighteen years ago, has been outside of China upon the other nations which participated in the Boxer Protocol. The total

amount of the Indemnity which was levied upon China in the Boxer Protocol was Tls. 450,000,000, and was divided among the following nations: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, United States, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Italy, Japan, Holland, Russia, Norway and Sweden and others. The largest portion or 18 percent went to Russia. Germany was next with 20 percent and France followed with 15 percent. Great Britain received 11 percent, Japan 7 percent and the United States 7 percent. Italy received 5 percent and the balance in smaller amounts went to the other nations involved. When China declared war on the Central Powers, the Allies agreed to give her a five-year "breathing space" on the Boxer payments, and she naturally ceased at once any further payments to Germany and Austria. In December 1922, Great Britain officially notified China that it had been decided in principle to devote the remainder of the Boxer payments to purposes mutually beneficial to the two nations. In April, 1923 the Japanese Government obtained authority from the Diet to set aside a sum of Yen 2,500,000 from the Indemnity fund for "educational, artistic, sanitary, charitable and other work in China. In the Sino-Russian treaty of May 31, 1924, Russia also agreed to forego her portion of the Indemnity for the "promotion of education among the Chinese people. And France, according to an exchange of Notes dated July 9 and 27, 1922 agreed to use the balance of her portion of the Indemnity fund for reviving the bankrupt Banque Industrielle de Chine and "for purposes of Franco-Chinese public education. Then in addition to the foregoing further moves have been made by Belgium, Holland and Italy to return their shares of the Indemnity.

THUS may be observed the international effect of Roosevelt's "friendly gesture" of eighteen years ago. Although practically all of the United States who have surrendered, or contemplate surrendering, the final balances of the Fund have attached certain "strings" which they hope will benefit the donor as well as the receiver, the facts stand that Roosevelt's action, which was inspired by a little group of American missionaries in China, has been responsible for China obtaining possession of a fund of money amounting approximately to Tls.225,000,000. Most of this money with the exception of the French Portion which is to be used to reorganize a bankrupt financial institution—an action hard to defend on moral or any other grounds—will go into education in China and will serve to give the country at a most critical time a considerable sum on money for the most necessary enterprise in the land. Chinese who become impatient because of the slowness of reforms in their international relations, may well ponder this situation and realize that reforms do come about despite the propaganda of the Bolsheviks that the so-called imperialistic nations never give up anything except when compelled to do so by superior force.

PRESIDENT BUTLER AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

THE President of Columbia University in the City of New York is Nicholas Murray Butler. He is without doubt the best known active university president in the United States. President-Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University is equally well known—but, as his present title indicates, he is a retired President. For many years Dr. Butler has presided over the great university which dominates Morningside Heights in New York City. His reputation as a scholar and an administrator is not limited to America—accordingly his ideas on education are always listened to with the respect which such a reputation merits. This fact, taken in conjunction with the present day attack in China on religion and its place in schools, colleges, and universities throws into particularly strong relief the remarks which President Butler has incorporated in his recently published Annual Report of the President of Columbia University. The report bears date of November 2, 1925—the remarks on the subject mentioned, it may be mentioned were not occasioned by the attack on religion now so widespread and vocal in China, but by certain statements published in a pastoral letter of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

THE statement quoted by President Butler from the Pastoral Letter reads as follows: "We see in our land tens of millions of men and women who acknowledge no connection with religion, and, as a result of this, a large proportion of our children growing up without religious influence or religious teaching of any sort." After remarking that the statement is an accurate one he adds that "the significance of the facts to which it calls attention is far too important to be passed over in silence." In discussing the principles involved President Butler says: "The essence of all true education is so to train, instruct and discipline the youth that he may comprehend the environment, physical and spiritual, in which his lot is cast and be able to make his contribution, however slight, to its development and enrichment." He then goes on to name what he calls *the five separate and irreducible elements which constitute the spiritual environment of a child.* "These are the literary, the scientific, the esthetic, the ethical and institutional, and the religious." Then comes a flat, absolute and unqualified statement that is to be commended to the attention to the educators of China at present: "A youth who is deprived of opportunity to gain insight into each one of these and some understanding of it, has thereby been deprived of a portion of his inheritance. Either his parents or his teachers, or both, will have filched something from him to which he is entitled. It is not at all *essential that a youth should look forward to being a man of letters, or a scientist, or an artist, or a moralist, and institution-builder, or a person of religious faith and practice; but it is essential that he should know what part each of these has played in the history of civilization and in bringing to pass the intellectual and spiritual conditions under which and into which he is born. The notion that because men do not agree in matters of religion,* therefore it must be taboo in education, is quite as grotesque as it would be to exclude poetry from the schools and colleges because a large majority of men read only prose or because critics fall into violently conflicting groups as to the importance and influence of individual poets or schools of poetry."

PRESIDENT Butler commends the Roman Catholic Church for its "serious, systematic, and highly organized effort to give genuine religious training to the children of its faith" and criticises the feeble attempts made in most Protestant Sunday-schools. "In this condition of affairs," remarks this distinguished educator, "are to be found the elements of a very difficult social and educational problem and one which, if not satisfactorily solved, may completely alter the aspect of civilization within the next generation or two. It so happens that of the five elements or aspects of the *spiritual environ-*

ment of the youth of to-day, religion has been for quite two thousand years by far the most important. As Lord Acton has pointed out, religion has been the cause of more wars than any other single moving force. Religion has inspired more literature, more painting, more sculpture, more architecture, more music, and a larger part of man's ethical and institutional life than has any other one thing. To say now that it is not to be taught or referred to in teaching because the teacher himself prefers to have no religious belief or cannot agree with others as to what form of religious belief is the best justified, is certainly a preposterous proposal.....The college, if it is to do its full duty, must not only offer opportunity for religious worship, but it must also provide instruction in religion for those who seek it. It would be quite as unreasonable to exclude religion from the college curriculum as it would be to exclude literature, or science, or the fine arts, or the study of the ethical and institutional life of man." Considering the interest now felt and the discussions which have arisen over the place which religion should occupy in the education of the Chinese, such words as these, from so experienced an educator as President Butler, who presides over the largest non-government university in the world, are decidedly worth meditating upon.

IT is interesting, too, to note his remarks as to the attention paid to courses in religion in Columbia University itself. He says: "It is a satisfaction to record the fact that during the past few years the number and extent of the courses of instruction offered at Columbia to undergraduates, both men and women, in religious subjects, have notably increased. These courses are planned in no sense for those who look forward to the ministry as their chosen profession, but rather for those undergraduates who wish to make sure that they have taken advantage of their college residence to secure the elements of a well-rounded education. The religious inheritance of the race, the classic literature of religion, the nature of religious experience, and the influence of religion in individual and social life, are all presented with fullness of scholarship and without sectarian or partisan bias. A controlling principle of these courses of instruction is that religion can and should be stated with the same thoroughness and freedom from prejudice that characterize any one of the secular subjects of study. The personal faith of the individual and the established tenets of various religious bodies are, and should always be, respected. The approach to these subjects is in no sense either doctrinal or hortatory. The aim of the instruction is to examine, in scholarly fashion and with impartiality, what religion is and what part religion has played in the history of the human race. The subjects of these courses include the Bible, the study and interpretation of religion, the philosophy of religion, church history, and religion as a factor in personal and social life. The attendance upon these courses steadily increases and their good effect is marked."

PRESIDENT Butler goes on to point out the fact that the reason why many of the leading American colleges and universities of the present day were established a century to a century-and-a-half ago was in order that scholarly training should be possible for candidates for the ministry. His concludes his discussion of the place of religion and religious education in modern institutions of higher learning with the statement: "What the world sorely needs, if it is to have its religious convictions deepened and its faith made more sure, is another St. Dominic or St. Francis, another Wesley or Whitefield, another Newman or Pusey or Keble, another Lacordaire. The religion of modern man will not long survive if fed on the husks alone." Such comments on so vital a subject—vital in itself, and vital because of the present educational trends in this country, may well be commended to the attention to those who are responsible not alone for the administration of Christian educational institutions but more especially even to those who are forming policies in the Peking and Canton Ministries of Education and in government schools, colleges, and universities all over the land. It would be a great pity for China, which holds such a prominent position in the eyes of the world nowadays, and which claims to be establishing free republican institutions for the welfare of all the people, to pursue a policy which is either avowedly irreligious or which takes an attitude essentially negative toward one of the five elements which, President Butler points out, "constitute the spiritual environment of the Child."

MR. GARY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RAIL CONTROVERSY

SOMETIME during November of last year there was a news report from Tokyo which received wide circulation in the press of the Far East to the effect that the Japanese Government Railways had found American steel rails so defective that they no longer would be used. Since the news report was unaccompanied by any explanation, there was considerable mystery regarding the origin of the report and was generally attributed by Americans to propaganda circulated by competing interests in other countries. It is therefore interesting to reprint herewith a statement by Mr. E. H. Gary, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute which appeared in a recent issue of the *New York Times:*

"Notwithstanding that the recently published report from Tokyo, criticizing the quality of American rails, has been materially modified, if not contradicted in substance, by a high official of the Japanese Government Railways, it is deemed appropriate by American manufacturers to make some observation concerning the subject matter.

"The reports referred to related and were confined to certain rails made from Bessemer steel which were supplied eighteen or twenty years ago, when the Bessemer process was practically universal both in the United States and Europe. It is believed no complaints have been made at any time regarding the quality of American open-hearth rails, which have been furnished since the Bessemer process was abandoned for use in making rails.

"Moreover, the rails which were the subject of criticism, were manufactured in 1907 or earlier and weighed 60 pounds per yard. Increasing traffic and heavier rolling stock made it necessary to replace these rails with rails or heavier sections, and rails weighing 90 to 130 pounds per yard, or even more, are now very generally used on American railroads. A large rail order was received from Japan early this month for open-hearth rails, and numerous other orders have been received during the past two years

"Open hearth rails of heavy weight, manufactured to specifications of recognized American engineering soceities, have proved in actual use for many years in the United States and other countries to be superior to rails made by other processes. During the past two or three

years more than half a million tons of American openhearth rails have been exported to foreign countries."

"The report came from Tokyo last November, predicting that no more American rails would be imported by the Japanese Government Railways. This report was promptly withdrawn by the Railways Department."

Schools Apply For American Boxer Funds

More than one hundred schools made application for the funds from the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity money, handled through the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, according to Dr. Paul Monroe who arrived in Shanghai last week prior to an early departure for India.

Of the approximately $6,000,000 Gold availble during a period of from 19 to 20 years, $800,000 will be available during the current year. The fact that four schools asked for the entire amount, $6,000,000 to be applied to their respective institutions is an indication, according to Dr. Monroe, that "you cannot please everybody."

The total American share of the Boxer Indemnity was G.$24,000,000, but about 9,12,000 was returned to China in 1908. The Board of the China Foundation has divided the money as follows; one fourth to go into a permanent endowment, one fourth for a National Library for the preservation of ancient documents in connection with government collections of books, one fourth for the support of science teaching in higher normal schools of which there are six,—Nanking, Wuchang, Canton, Chengtu, Mukden and Peking, five teachers to be supplied for these schools with salaries paid and laboratory equipment provided and finally one fourth to be scattered among a number of institutions for the teaching of science. July 1 is named as the probable date when the money grants will be apportioned.

Heading the list of schools to receive grants according to the plan for the establishment of professorships in science teaching and the seven year budget for science teaching, the present year's amount to be $129,000, are National Southeastern University, Wuchang University, Peking National Normal University, Chengtu Higher Normal School and Chengtu University. National University of Canton, National North-eastern University, National Normal University for Women and the National University for Women.

The Fu-tan, Chung Hua and Ta Tung Universities will each receive an annual grant for three years of $10,000 for their science departments, Nankai University will receive an annual grant for three years of $30,000 with a single grant of $15,000, to be applied to the science departments of the university. The National University of Peking will receive an annual grant for three years of $20,000 and a single $10,000 grant, for the physics department of the institution. For Research Fellowships an annual grant of $10,000 for three years listed. For Research Prizes $6,000 will be given annually for three years. The College of Agriculture of the National Southeastern University receives for a period of three years the annual grant of $30,000 for cotton improvement and food promotion. In connection with Professor Bailie's work for the training of Chinese industrial experts in the United States a grant of $10,000 is given annually for three years and a single grant of $10,000 made in the same connection for the training of apprentices in Shanghai. The Hsiang Ya Medical College receives $30,000 annually for three years and a single grant of $15,000. The Min Teh Middle School will receive one grant of $10,000 for improvement of its science departments. The Nankai Middle School will receive $15,000 for the same purpose and and the Tsu Yee Institute will receive $10,000 for improvement of its science and English department and $30,000 a year for three years for investigation and reseach works. The Science Society of China receives $15,000 annually for three years with a single grant of $5,000 for biological research. The National Association for the Advancement of Education will receive $15,000 annually for three years and a single grant of $5,000 for a purpose specified in its original application, and the National Association for Vocational Education in China is listed for $15,000 annually for three years and a onetime grant of $5,000. It is stated that besides these institutions several others are being investigated by the Board for probable apportionment of funds.

Composing the Board in charge of these funds are Dr. W. W. Yen, chairman, Mr. Chang Po-lin and Dr. Paul Monroe, vice-chairmen, Mr. T. K. Ting, Secretary, Mr. C. R. Bennett and Mr. Y. T. Tsur, treasurers, and other members comprise Messrs. Hwang Yen Pei, P. W. Koo, Chang Mo-lin, Wellington Koo, Alfred Sze, Fan Yuen-lin, Roger Greene, J. E. Baker and Professor John Dewey of Columbia University.

Free Speech and High Finance in Peking

BY CHARLES DAILEY

SAYING nothing at all of the situation that has developed in Canton which resulted in the Maritime Customs closing that port to all commerce; saying nothiing at all of the preposterous demand of what calls itself the Central government of Peking in asking as its very own, to squander as it pleases, the full receipts of the tariff increases pledged by the Washington Conference without any promise whatsoever to liquidate the foreign and domestic unsecured or partly unsecured loans; saying nothing at all of the high-handedness of the militarists of seizing all the railways and then allocating the cars among the several Kuominchun armies which offer the use of these cars to shippers who bid the highest and then pocket all the proceeds while using the railway equipment and employees in performing the service—saying nothing at all these incidents, it must have been a great shock to the delegates to the Tariff and Judicial Conferences now sitting in Peking to witness as co-incidents of the Lunar New Year holidays two other instances of the high-handedness of the group of pirates and buccaneers now in control of the Peking government.

Even Bias Bay sinks into insignificance in comparison. One who sits on the sidelines and watches the rush for riches and is charged with the duty of writing for a decent-minded and well-wishing public the day-to-day developments in China's rapid descent to chaos upon the toboggan of militarism finds himself without a subject upon which to write because of their very multiplicity. One wonders where and when and how it will all end, and how long it will be before the struggling merchant and the industrious farmer will rise up against it all and against whom their anger will be directed.

Take the "Spring Festival Treasury Loan of the Fifteenth Year of the Republic" as it is known. In the very wildest days of high finance in New York nothing ever was attempted that equals this bit of saddling on the Customs a burden calling for the repayment of almost three times the proceeds of the loan. As the figures are taken from the *Government Gazette* they may be accepted as official. Even then the proceeds of this loan, small as the total is, did not get wholly to the unpaid workers for whom it was intended, for much of it was diverted and possibly grafted upon.

High-handed Finance

The face value of the loan is $8,000,000 and the interest rate is 8 per cent. Because of the poor credit of China, and quite possibly owing to secret rebates, the issue price was 82 per cent of the fact value. Then there was a further discount in the advance payment of interest for two years, bringing the issue price down to 66 or an apparent net sum of $5,280,000. That seems bad enough, but it is not all. Through various deductions, not all of which have been satisfactorily explained, the net proceeds of the loan amount to only $3,800,000. or 47½ per cent of the face value of the loan. When the loan has been paid off, which will be January 31, 1932 at the earliest, the total amount paid by the Chinese government will be $10,928,000, according to the figures given in the tabulation of the *Government Gazette*, against receipts of $3,800,000. The balance of $7,128,000 represents discounts, interest and whatever other concessions have been necessary to get the meager sum of $3,800,000 to get past the new-year period.

In arranging for amortization of the loan it is stipulated that "beginning from the seventeenth year of the Republic (the actual date is January 31, 1928) the payment of principal and interest due shall be appropriated from the Custom surplus amounting to approximately $24,000,000 a year, after payment of principal and interest on the various public bonds specified for consolidation from time to time in the past and of the portton of interest on various domestic and foreign short-term loans as well as on the silver-dollar portion of the 8 per cent bonds."

All this seems to be based on the assumption that there will be a surplus of $24,000,000 annually above the amount required to liquidate the various foreign and domestic loans which must be taken care of in any agreement reached by the Customs Conference now in session. As no definite agreement has been made even as to the items of commerce that will bear the burden of the luxury tax, this subject has not even been gone into thus far. For instance, wines and perfumery are generally regarded as luxuries. These form a considerable portion of France's trade with China. These items now pay a tax of 5 per cent. It is by no means certain that there will be the same volume of business at 10 per cent. The whole question of the effect of the higher tariff on all

forms of merchandise is a very complex one and it is doubtful if any of the experts now assembled in Peking can say that there will be a surplus of $24,000,000 annually after providing for the unsecured foreign and domestic loans.

Even the small proceeds of this loan seem to have driven from office and into the sanctuary of the Legation Quarter or elsewhere the Finance Minister and Premier, Hsu Shih-ying. But first he retained $1,000,000 of the proceeds of the loan for the use of certain yamens. The remaining $2,800,000 grabbed by the Kuominchun as represented by Lu Chung-lin, a Feng Yu-hsiang general and concurrently commander of the Peking garrison and chief of police of Peking. The Minister of Finance and the Vice Minister having fled, General Lu, according to the current Chinese story, rounded up in his headquarters those members of the Ministry of Finance who were authorized to sign checks, detained them even without a cup of tea from 3 to 9 p. m. until they had drawn checks as directed by General Lu. These included one months pay for the police.

Peking Editors Arrested

Mention of police brings up the question of free speech' At the time this is written two Chinese editors are in jail and their papers suppressed, while a third newspaper, the *Peking Daily News*, has suspended publication, or as expressed in its *Au Revoir*, "taking a holiday until free speech is again permissible. The *Daily News* is the oldest Chinese-owned English language newspaper in China, and has been a champion of the unpaid police, upon whose fidelity to duty the safety of Peking depends in these trying times of non-government and Bolshevist agitation. The *Daily News* in its issue of February 22 pointed out the "pitiable plight" of the police, showing that they were more than six months in arrears of pay.

The very same day the newspaper office was visited by a representative of the Diplomatic Bureau of the Northwest Defense Commissioner, lately Feng Yu-hsiang but now his lieutenant, General Chang Chih-chang, head of the Kuominchun until Marshal Feng emerges from his so-called retirement. This representative of the commander of the forces of the Mongolian and Tibetan frontiers demanded a retraction. The *Daily News* thereupon tuned its lyre and voiced its swan-song in its next issue. It showed by figures furnished by the police dedartment that the arrears were six and four-tenths months, as follows:

April, 1924, 50 per cent., the months of May, June and July, 1924; November and December, 1924 and January, 1925, 30 per cent.; the months of October and November, 1925. It also showed that the payments for August, September and October, 1924, had been paid by Sir Francis Aglen directly out of the Customs surplus in November of that year without letting it pass through the hands of the group of militarists then dominating Peking. Then the editor of the *Daily News* eased the life out of his paper with these words:

> "As our statements are substantially correct we see no reason for retracting. But in view of recent occurrences in the local journalistic world we are giving our staff a holiday until the time comes when free speech is again permissible. Before closing we wish to make a final appeal on behalf of the inarticulate body of men who have to be out in the street all these cold and stormy nights so that we may sleep peacefully in our beds. In the meantime we hope that the long-suffering police, whether their arrears of salary are paid or not, will continue to faithfully perform their duties, thereby vindicating the high estimation held of them by the community."

Mr. Strawn Intervenes

The luckless Chinese editors to whom reference was made in the valedictory of the *Daily News* were held prisoners for about a week and their papers were unable to appear. There is an interesting story going about town as to the exact manner in which they obtained their freedom and one that reflects great credit upon Silas H. Strawn, the American chief delegate to the Customs and Judicial Conferences.

It so happened that a session of the Judicial Conference was held on February 26, while the editors were still in the custody of the military police. The subject for the day was martial law. Mr. Stawn, according to the shory, asked Wang Chung-Hui, China's chief delegate to this conference, exactly what powers were vested in the military authorities in this respect and to what extent these could enforce civil regulations. In the course of the discussion Mr. Strawn asked just what provision covered the case of two editors at that time in custody Dr. Wang replied that he could not say exactly, but that he would see General Lu Chung-Lin at once and would report at the next sitting.

Dr. Wang did see General Lu. By a strange co-incidence the editors were set free an hour after his call. It was given out that they were freed at the request of the Chinese Press Association, but every Chinese editor is Peking is convinced that had it not been for the diplomatic interference in behalf of the prisoners they might still be languishing in a military prision and their papers still suppressed.

The prisoners were Kung Teh-po, editor and proprietor of the *Ta Tung Wan Pao*, and Liu Chi, editor of the *Peking Wan Pao*. Mr. Kung was arrested with three members of his staff on warrants issued by the local military authority, General Lu Chung-lin, for the publication of anti-Kuominchun articles and the newspaper office was sealed.

In the case of Mr. Kung it is charged that he published a letter written to him by several prominent Communist leaders in which they attack him for subservience to the imperialists and threaten him with personal violence if he should continue the anti-Communist campaign. Mr. Kung published this letter side by side with his reply, in which he expressed his willingness to fight a duel with his accusers. On a previous occasion he had charged that General Lu Chung-lin had accorded protection to the local Communists at a meeting in the Russian Language School.

The Press Association sent a committee to interview General Lu in behalf of their fellow craftsmen but were unable to abtain an interview in person.. Meantime the two accused editors were not even turned over to the Court of Justice for trial on the charge that they had violated the peace-preservation laws of Peking, the appeal of the Press Association having been rejected by the military authorities. Five members of the editorial staff of the two papers who also had been taken into custody were released after interrogation at the hands of an officer of the Beheading-Sword Corps which has become a less novel sight now that Lu Chung-lin is more or less permanently established in the barracks opposite the Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

It was Gilbert and Sullivan who years ago through the vehicle of "The Pirates of Penzance" informed us that a policeman's lot is not a happy one, but it remained for the Bolshevized "Protectors of Peking" to impress upon the public that an editor's lot is also not a rosy one unless it is a Red rose. What with high finance in high quarters and Communism gaining ground in Peking as it did in Canton, Comrade Karakhan can afford to smile at the success thus far of his efforts to assist China into the chaotic condition of Russia and to embroil the "Middle Flowery Kingdom" with the so-called Imperialistic Powers which are struggling so hard to find a way to assist China both financially and morally. One crystal of permanganate of potash will color a whole glass of water. And, as in China to-day, the color is Red.

Peking February 25, 1926.

Bill May Allow Chinese Wives of American Husbands to Enter U. S.

Chinese wives of American husbands, who at present are practically excluded from the United States except as visitors, will be classed as nonquota immigrants and as such will be admitted into the United States to reside with their American husbands indefinately, if a bill introduced into Congress by Congressman Dyer of St. Louis meets with approval.

As the Immigration Act of 1924 now stands, the Chinese wives of American citizens are classed as aliens ineligible to citizenship and are admissible to the United States as immigrants returning from a temporary visit abroad, as ministers, professors or students. Congressman Dyer's bill aims at the amendment of that clause of the Immigrant Act of 1924 so as to extend to the American husband of a Chinese wife the right of gaining admission for his wife by filing the prescribed petition as in the case of the British or French wives of American citizens, In other words, Mr. Dyer desires an amendment to the effect that wives at present ineligile to citizenship, such as women of the Chinese, Japanese and Indian races, should be classed as nonquota immigrants in the same way as wives eligible to citizenship. Under the present law the Chinese wife of an American citizen may be admitted to the United States as a non-immigrant, but considerable difficulty is experienced by Chinese wives of American citizens in satisfying the immigration requirements for non-immigrants.

China's Chaos Likely To Continue Indefinitely

BY PETER S. JOWE

When we review the ghastly chaos in China, our minds are called to the vivid truth in what Addison said about two hundred years ago:-"There cannot a greater judgment befall a country than such a dreadful spirit of division as rends a government into two distinct people, and makes them greater strangers and more averse to one another, than if they were actually two different nations. This influence is very fatal both to men's morals and their understanding; it sinks the virtue of a nation, and not only so, but destroys even common sense." It seems that the common sense of the Chinese militarists and their enlightened and highly educated advisers is destroyed to such an extent that they would not hesitate to do anything, provided their personal ends can be accomplished thereby. The situation has within recent years undergone such metamorphoses and the rancorous spirit has become so deep-seated among the unscrupulous generals that hope for peace and rehabilitation in China within a reasonable period of a few years now seems to be merely optimism. Critics used to say that it generally takes a long period of fighting for any nation to change to a Republic, and they can rest content that history is sure to repeat itself in China.

The reason for disbelieving any early settlement of the deadlock in China lies in the increase of parties seeking control and also the increase of more insubordinate, aggressive and warlike individuals in each party. In other words, confusion and discord has increased in extent, and the situation has therefore become more difficult of solution. There are now afield more irreconciliable parties, and within each party the spirit of aggression and jealousy is predominating. In a larger sense, it is a struggle between parties to gain control in the government, but at bottom it is a shameful scramble for more territory and wealth among the now numberless generals or division commanders, who are squatting over the provinces. These rapacious and guileful generals sow the seeds of intrigues and civil war, which in turn will perpetuate the unbearable situation for an indefinite number of years to come.

Situation More Complicated

Before Feng Yu-hsiang's *coup-d'etat* in 1924 which brought temporary victory for Chang Tso-lin in his fight with Wu Pei-fu, the situation was much less complicated. It was then just a struggle of Wu Pei-fu to subdue Chang Tso-lin in his unification program. The Anfu party was then dormant and politically dead, and Feng Yu-hsiang was a mere underling of Wu Pei-fu. Not counting the semi-independent provinces of south China, thirteen out of the eighteen provinces of China proper were under the absolute control of Wu Pei-fu. It might not be true that all the provincial satraps in those days were all heartily loyal to Wu, but the fact remains that they all abided with the Peking mandates and there was no sign of revolt among them. All went on peacefully under what we may call a Wu Pei-fu dictatorial government. Though at times a little high-handedness was applied to maintain subordination, still there was then something really approaching a government. The only man who could threaten the government was Chang Tso-lin, Chang had then barely one province, namely Chekiang, within the Great Wall that was ready to support him. When the 1924 war between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin began, Wu Pei-fu's chance of defeating Chang Tso-lin once for all was fairly good, but even supposing Wu could not defeat Chang, it is reasonable to say that chances would be that Wu could keep Chang at a safe distance from Peking.

But Feng Yu-hsiang turned against Wu Pei-fu and captured Peking by treachery, for the sake of "ending the war and bringing peace to the people." Just the reverse is true. It ended the war at Shanhaikwan, yes, but it also paved the way for "Bigger and Better" wars; and the people instead of getting peace only find more hardship and greater disorder. In place of the Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin deadlock, the action of Feng in October 1924 at once brought into being more parties to complicate the situation. In the first place, his own self has become one known as the Kuominchun, consisting of all his troops. Then, the Anfu party, of which Tuan Chi-jui is the head, was brought to life from the graveyard as a reward for their cooperation with Feng Yu-hsiang to turn against Wu Pei-fu, and the pilloried party which was enjoying safety under foreign flags in the foreign Concessions of Tientsin, was allowed by Feng to safely return to Peking to participate in politics. Again in return for the moral support of the Kuomintang, Feng has countenanced the resumption of Kuomintang activities in north China, while before that time, the Kuomintang only had their influence confined to south China. Besides these newly admitted parties, Chang Tso-lin continues to play with his Fengtien party, and Wu Pei-fu still has a prosperous following of his defeated Chihli party. Over and above, Sun Chuan-fang, the fortunate upstart, gained control of the Lower Yangtze and became a factor as important as any other. To sum up, before October 1924 we had only Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin struggling for supremacy. Now, we have five instead of two, all equally desposed to wrangle namely, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang and the Kuomintang, to which we may add the monstrous and Bolshevik Russo-Chinese clique now controlling Canton. As a matter of fact, we can also add that the Kuominchun of Feng Yu-hsiang has already disintegrated into the First, Second and Third Kuominchun, who are fastly becoming independent units.

The "Big Five" of China

It is simple reasoning that the trouble between two groups is easier of solution than that of five or more. The phenomenal tendency of the present day bears testimony to this truth. So many new names have emerged into prominence, and just as many new commanders have actually taken the law into their own hands. Millions are spent by all sides to get ammunitions and train more troops. The Chinese armies of today are trained to fight, and soldiers are no longer the uniformed coolies they used to be several years ago, when fighting was merely an amateurish affair. Now, with the situation as it stands, the writer doubts what earthly power can bring into harmony the parties and individuals now at variance.

The present tie-up not expected to drag along very long. Some break is to happen soon. At the moment, Feng Yu-hsiang is planning a great surprise move. Though he announced his retirement, he certainly did not spend his days in Pingtichuan in preparing Sunday school lessons for his troops. It may be true Feng bought some Bibles from the American Bible Society and ordered a British pastor from Toronto for his troops, but such things are no indication that he has become a peaceful citizen. Without doubt Feng has been spending days and nights writing to friends at Moscow on ways and means for mending his fence. The Anfu party of Tuan Chi-jui is seeking a new lease of life by bolstering the Kuominchun of Feng. Chang Tso-lin is making restless efforts to attack Chihli in conjunction with the simultaneous action of Wu Pei-fu who is attacking the Second Kuominchun in Honan. Wu has today firmly established his stronghold in Hupeh. The Kuomintang people are making their way into every province, and like hungry rats, try to find their rice bowls. Of course, they depend on Feng's moral support, and in return not infrequently suggest ingenious tricks for Feng's adoption. Sun Chuan-fang is managing to straighten out troubles in his newly acquired territory, and while he may not participate in any fighting between others, he is doing his best to prevent wars among his own subordinates. So the tempest is gathering, and rough days are ahead.

If we are to judge future events from the signs of the time, we find a clandestine and ominous scheme, alleged to be originated by the Kuomintang, to bring together Feng Yu-hsiang, the Soviet champion of the north, with Chiang Kai-shih, the usurpous king of the Soviet rule in Canton. The plan is alleged to be to win over Sun Chuan-fang to Feng's side, so that Feng can extend his influence to the Yangtze. Then Chiang Kai-shih is to advance his surplus troops to attack Hunan and Kiangsi, and one party in Szechuan is then to gain control there, through Feng's aid, and attack Hupeh to threaten Wu Pei-fu. When these three steps are completed, it means that the Soviet champions of north and south China will have full domination of all China, and will usher in a regime of Bolshevik Utopia in China as a reward for the Russian money and help, which alone could put the scheme across.

This raported Soviet scheme is no idle talk. Evidence and actual facts are easily within reach. First, the recent reconciliation between the radical and conservative wings of the Kuomintang in Canton is alleged to be the result of their determination to widen the scope of their field by extending their hands into north. This they can effectively do only when they are united, and the union was quickly effected. Then in Hunan, where Governor Chao Heng-ti has been a close friend of Wu Pei-fu and is known to the writer as a sober and conservative man, the Kuomintang people in the

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south have worked out an intrigue whereby Tong Serg-chi, a strong commander, is threatening Chao's position from within, and Tan Yen-kai, the Hunan general of Canton, is heralding a campaign into Hunan from the south. The seriousness of the situation is seen from the sudden change of Chao's usually sober policy. In view of the threatening attitude from the Kuomintang, whose members have now overrun Hunan, Chao suddenly called a meeting early in February where he announced in unequivocal terms that he favors the doctrine of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and that the province of Hunan should adopt Dr. Sun's principles. Chao also ordered all officials under to at once take steps to organize parties for propagating Dr. Sun's doctrine throughout the province. All schools and students are told by Chao to lecture on Dr. Sun's theories. This was done by Governor Chao to make himself acceptable to the Kuomintang family, and allay the storm raised against him. In other words, he has surrendered to the Kuomintang bluff. In Kiang-si, Governor Fang Ben-jen has already mobilized his troops to guard the southern frontier of his province, where the southern forces sent by Canton are planning to attack. The situation in Szechuan is going through a similar process, now that the Kuomintang schemers are there stirring up troubles in order to put in power the party most amenable to the interests of Feng Yu-hsiang, the ultimate hope being to have Szechuan troops attack Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh.

The above are no postulatums, but hard facts of an unfortunate situation. Without the Soviet complication, the Chinese situation is bad enough, and with it, it is capable of indefinite expansion in the direction of chaos. Under the existing conditions, China will take a long long time before she can settle down peacefully and get on her feet; but with the coming into play of "friendly assistance" of Soviet Russia, which is never solicited or thanked by the Chinese people, one would question: Will China ever get on her feet again?

Hankow, February 27, 1926.

May Alter Status of U. S. Court for China

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives according to information received here which, if enacted into law will fundamentally affect the status and working of the United States Court for China.

The measure, which was introduced by Congressman Walsh on December 10 last, is "to supplement the Act of June 30, 1906 creating the United Stat s Court for China" and included in its provisions is a clause which places the Court directly under the supervision of the Department of Justice, in place of the nominal supervision of the State Department as is now the case. The present Bill if passed, will make the Court subject to the Department of Justice, "to the same extent as the corresponding officers of the district courts in the United States."

Official at Peking

In addition to the foregoing there is a provision for appointing another U. S. Court Commissioner who will be stationed at Peking and will have duties similar to those of the Court Commissioner at Shanghai, except that both commissioners shall have power to act in the absence or disability of the Judge. The Commissioners are to receive a salary of the $4,000 annually and shall be entitled to employ stenographers at a salary of G. 1,800 a year.

The Bill also provides for the appointment of the Clerk of the Court by the Judge and also for the appointment of a deputy clerk at a salary of $2,500 a year.

Retirement Pension

A modified form of jury trial is also provided for in the measure which says that the Judge, may, "on his own motion or upon application of either party to a suit refer any or all questions of fact in any cause to one or more referees, who may sit wiih the Court or separately." The Judge may also sit on the Court of Appeals when so directed by the Court of Appeals. The Judge is to be entitled to the benefits of retirement pension upon having held his commission for ten years continuously and having attained the age of seventy years.

The final clause in the Bill prohibits the United States District Attorney or any other office of the Court from engaging in the private practice of law before the Court.

Salad Days in the China Trade

BY TOM DOYLE

DINNER over, so complete in its finished simplicity that we were in a reverent mood, we adjourned to the flower-filled courtyard which merged imperceptibly into the massive living-dining room, reminder in its ruddy Chinese comfort of days when Manchu princes entertained in this ancient setting chosen by Reardon for his background. He would be a man worth visiting were his abode a mud hut, but Reardon plus his house is irresistable and favored is he who gains entrance past the lynx-eyed old Buddha whose service to the venerable Manchu fu dates back through generations of changing masters, for once through the outer front gate, which like most Peking front entrances, is really the back door of the establishment, one is receiyed by the smiling Wei, custodian of all Reardon owns and of Reardon himself, and author of a famous cocktail, and the dust and turmoil of Peking vanishes in the atmosphere of effortless hospitality this unusual pair have created where intrigue doubtless reigned for years.

What Reardon really does is more or less a mystery. He says very frankly that he minds his own business. He represents a firm which maintains an office with a very severe English stenographer and a manager who sells things, and Reardon, but he never goes near the place. He must do something to justify the substantial salary his hard headed Scotch boss at home is reputed to pay him, but so far he has'nt been caught at it. Regardless of business however, he puts up the best dinner in China and tells a good yarn when he chooses. On this particular evening he was in a talkative mood. A college mate from Boston was visiting him, a sober-minded sort of a fellow and I had been asked along, probably because I was'nt especially serious about anything in those days. At any rate, the dinner had been good and Reardon at his best, though some of his tales of yamen back doors must have shocked his blue-stockinged friend a bit, and coffee and liqueurs in the fragrant silence of the garden was the final touch to round out a perfect evening. Wei, a blue shadow, settled us in our easy chairs and faded into the night. I was almost asleep when Reardon's voice brought me back to life abruptly.

"Discounting the clothing of custom, politics and business are alike the world over," he mused. Then, turning to me, "But there are some funny costumes in this country, are'nt there laddie? Did I ever tell you about the Mukden gun deal?"

Thoroughly awake and scenting a real yarn I demanded all the particulars. This is the way he told it.

"This thing happened in Mukden, just after the Russo-Japanese war had taught the Chinese, who had been unwilling spectators of a first class war in their own door yards, the value of modern artillery. Old Chao Erh-hsun was viceroy at the time, a fellow who converted Chang Tso-lin from banditry to soldiering you know. I dont know who first had the idea, Chang likely enough, although he was'nt mixed up in the affair openly, being off on a chase after some of his former bandit playmates, but the viceroy decided to equip the Fengtien forces with some real field guns. Business in China just then was none too brisk and as Mukden had plenty of real money in its treasury, a gang of us in Peking who had been cooling our heels for months hoping for a windfall made an exodus to Manchuria the moment the news got about.

"Oh yes," Reardon grinned, in answer to my unspoken question, "I used to sell guns, when I could. In those days the gun business was was very respectable and there was a lot of money in it.

"We were a motley crowd. There was Halliday, the Vickers man, La Rue who worked for the French outfit, Tollman, a surly Belgian whom none of us liked, Kitahara, a jolly little Jap who spent much money at poker and campagne, Von Ritter and myself. Von Ritter was the German member of the party, a good fellow and a good salesman too, the only one of crowd I worried about in those days, but this time he did'nt keep me awake nights for I knew I had the edge of him in price and what was a lot better, my inside track into the yamen of General Sung Han-chang, the duffer who was to sign the contract wasd a real inside one and it was well greased. In fact, as I had spotted a comely Chinese lady in Von Ritter's rooms at the Yamato Hotel, the only place to stay in Mukden and consequently

the rendevous of the whole crowd, I concluded that he was bent more on a jamboree than a business trip, an impression which was heightened by tales of an eventful progress through Mukden's bright lights in company with a dozen or so young Chinese officials, a party which was a classic in that never exactly straight-laced town for years and the story would'nt do him any good in high places, for while your Chinese general rarely has any morals to speak of, he is more or less of a stickler for appearances, "face pidgin", and that crazy Dutchman had certainly been spreading red paint on Mukden.

"Well, we handed in our tenders and then proceeded to play poker and generally enjoy ourselves. Mukden had a pretty lively little outport club even in those days so we did'nt mind a week or so of waiting, but when ten days had drifted into a fortnight I got busy. My Chinese friends assured me that everything was all right, that the delay was solely due to Sung's being so enamoured of a very desirable sing song girl whom he wanted to make his concubine and who had other ideas that he had'nt time to sign official papers. I had more hair and less experience in those days so I went back to the poker game, leaving the worrying to my friends in the yamen who were to benefit if I did and who would be extremely out of luck if things fell through. But I was'nt the only one to hear about Sung's love affairs.

Reardon chuckled and re-lighted his cigar, finished his coffee and continued.

"Considering Von Ritter's well known propensities as well as his present behavior, I should have known that anything having a feminine slant to it would have been his meat. But as he spent all his time either at the club or out raising Cain in the tea houses I still hung on to my pat hand and waited for Sung's love affair or his credit to run out. My first inkling of something extremely wrong in Denmark came one morning when my interpreter announced that Von Ritter had bought General Sung's intended concubine and had her in the hotel! But even then I figured that the old man would be so mad at the crazy devil that his chances would all go up in smoke so it amused me a lot and worried me not at all. That's where I fell down flat, although I could'nt have done anything even though I had known better.

"The young lady stayed at the hotel under the jealous eye of the other female for a couple of days. Then Sung sent for her owner. I got the gist of the conversations which ensued through various channels, and it summed up something like this. Von Ritter, dignified as Kaiser Bill himself inquired anxiously after the old man's health and then started talking guns. The general, after satisfying himself as to his guest's physical well being, displayed a marked disinclination to talk guns. He dilated upon the pleasures of Mukden's social life and insinuated that Von Ritter had become a well known and popular member of official society since his arrival, that among the fair sex he was Number One. Von Ritter talked more guns.

"The next day," continued Reardon, "Von Ritter talked still more guns, Just as he was about to leave, Sung, transparently indifferent, suggested that his German friend had acquired a new ornament for his household.

"'Oh yes!' Von Ritter replied, 'I believe I did pick up a rather good looking companion for my wife the other day,' and let it go at that.

"His wife!", snorted Reardon, "That unprincipalled ruffian talking about wives, but it went over fine. The next day he went and talked more gun pidgin, at the close of which Sung swallowed his pride and asked him outright if he would sell him that feminine acquisition of his.

"'Why,' said Von Ritter, 'I had no idea that you were interested in that girl. I'd never have bought her had I known of such a thing. I simply got her because my wife was lonely and she seemed an agreeable little thing, and a few thousand dollars mean nothing to a man in my position,' the scoundrel.

"'Do you want her?" he asked.

"The old fellow admitted that he did, mightly badly, and Von Ritter promptly telephoned the other wench to bring her over to the yamen where I suppose a touching scene took place. In any case the highbinder touched Sung for that gun contract and made me much trouble in explaining to my people at home how it all came about."

"Wei," he called, "a little night-cap won't go at all badly."

36-034

The Road To Wang Ye Fu

An Account of the Work of the National Geographic Society's Central-China Expedition in the Mongol Kingdom of Ala Shan

BY FREDERICK R. WULSIN

In the National Geographic Magazine

IT was at Paotow, near the southern edge of the Mongolian Desert and the present terminus of the railroad which points in a northwesterly direction from Peking across Asia, that the National Geographic Society's Central-China Expedition made its final arrangements for an eight months' inland journey through the Province of Kansu, in the extreme northwest corner of China proper, where Mongolia, China, and Tibet come together.

Our mission was to gather from these little-known regions botanical and zoological specimens, which were subsequently presented by The Society to the U. S. National Museum, in Washington. In addition, I hoped to make a study of the people of northwestern China.

Our caravan consisted of 27 camels, besides horses, which were purchased at Paotow, and the retinue included 15 Chinese employes, among whom were four camel-drivers, who were to accompany us as far as Wang Ye Fu (Tingyuanying), in Ala Shan, a Mongolian kingdom which we estimated to be 23 days' march to the west. Here we were to find other transport for the remainder of our journey.

Those 23 days grew to 39, for the way was longer and the going worse than any-one had expected.

The route from Paotow lay to the northwest, over dry, open country, dotted with the homesteads of a few Chinese settlers, who take up the land in Mongolia wherever there is enough water for farming.

The straight trail to our destination was far south of our actual route, but we had to avoid it, for at two points it crossed the Hwang (Yellow) River. Advancing spring had rotted the ice on the river until it was too soft to bear the weight of men and animals, for a stretch of 1,200 miles there are no bridges.

The Chinese Camel Must be Humored

We kept to the northern bank, far enough from the river to avoid irrigation ditches, since a camel dreads mud more than cold, thirst, or hardship. His big, padded feet slip on wet ground, his long legs get tangled, and a fall may result in permanent injury.

The Chinese make their camels work all winter, leaving them no opportunity to put on fat and build up resistance to hardship. Camels owned by Mongols, on the contrary, usually make only two trips a season, and can, therefore, start out in the best condition, march fast, and keep going for long hours. They are the beasts which have made the camel's reputation in Asia.

Ours were the inferior Chinese animals and had other peculiarities which we had to humor. For one thing, they fed best in the morning, after resting; so we traveled in the afternoon and evening.

Our short, fat Chinese cook found this arrangement deplorable and we shared his opinion. Breakfast and lunch were telescoped into one meal, called "brunch," taken about 10 o'clock in the morning. The next, except for hard-tack munched in the saddle, came late in the evening, sometimes at 11 o'clock.

We often finished a march in the dark, blundering into holes or leading our horses and looking for the trail with a lantern; but with a full or waxing moon, which lit up the still desert brightly and made mud-walled farms look like Arabian palaces, night marching was glorious.

I remember one evening in particular, when we ended our march by the dim light of the stars. My wife had been riding with me all afternoon, far in advance of the camels. Long after sunset we saw two trees dimly outlined over a hill against the sky, and after crossing a brook, we came suddenly upon the camp of a cravan of traders—dung fires shining through tent doors and black masses of grunting camels on their knees by the roadside, while dogs barked everywhere.

Up ahead, Mr. Wu, my principal Chinese assistant, leading his horse by the birdle, his rifle over his arm, was chating with a Chinese who had sprung up from nowhere. Soon a guide appeared and led us off to the south, over uneven fields, to a small farmhouse hardly discernible in the darkness.

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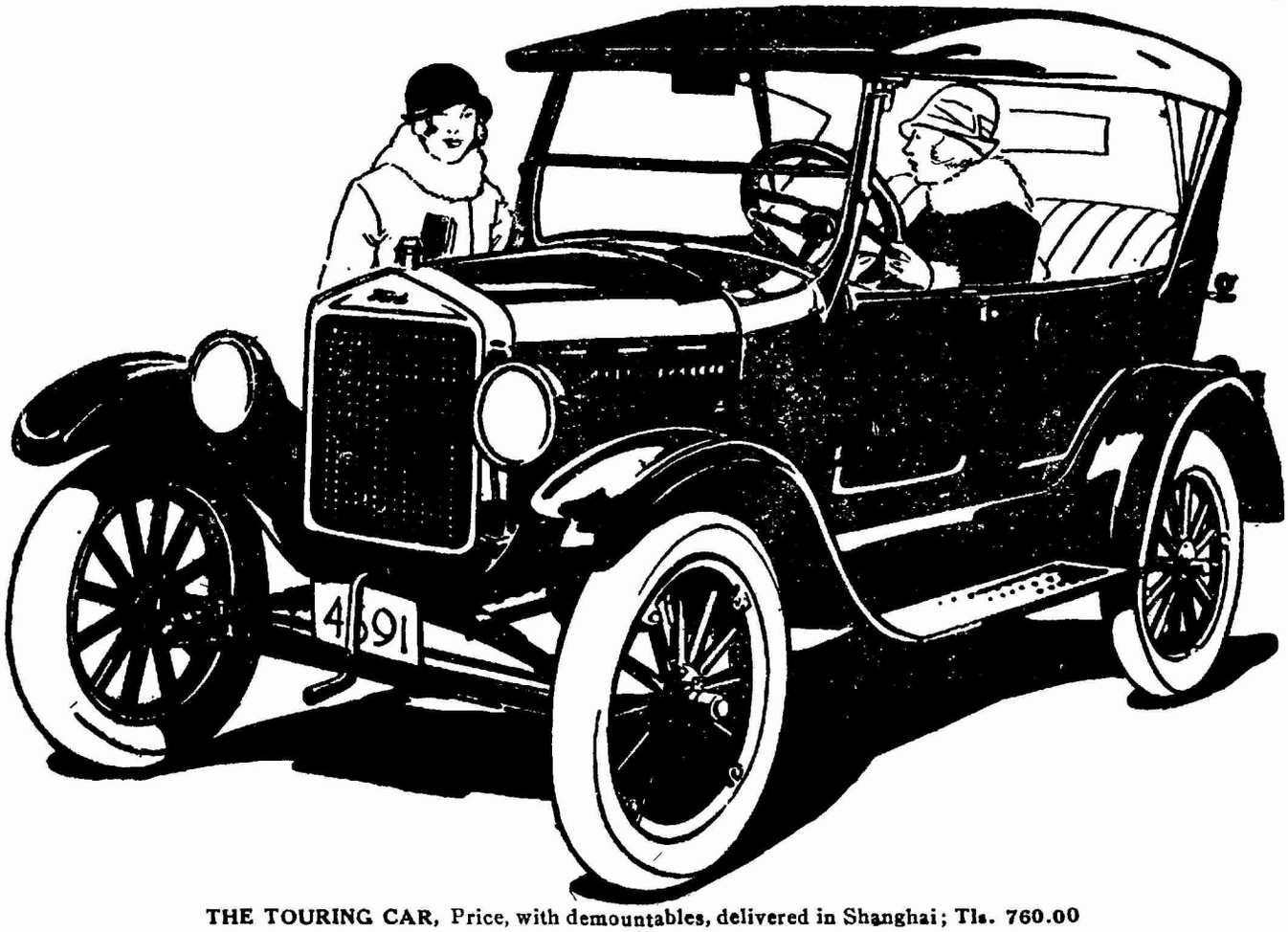

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The Expedition Camps in a Barnyard

A single low building stood on one side of a square, mud-walled courtyard. Inside was one long, low-ceilinged room, in the middle of which was a stove made of earth. On the sides were long brick platforms for sleeping accommodations. A clay dish of oil held a floating wick, whose flickering flame could hardly pierce the mixed fumes of frying food, opium, tobacco, and steaming humanity. Both sleeping platforms were crowded with camel-drivers, peasants, and travelers.

One glance at this squalor, and we set up our tent in the courtyard, among pigs, donkeys, and oxen. Our cook had elbowed his way to the fire. Soon he sent us canned soup, boiled millet, and the ubiquitous, underfed chicken of the Orient. We ate all we could—boiled millet is more filling than nourishing—and soon sank into oblivion.

At 3 a. m. a gale sprang up, whirling on high all the dry debris of the courtyard. For the rest of the night I kept my head under a blanket to avoid the flying dust and straw, emerging at intervals to lash down some part of the tent which threatened to blow away.

Each lull in the gale was punctuated by unearthly shrieks from a demented woman, a member of the farmer's family, who sought to outhowl the storm from her corner in the main building.

Dawn brought better weather and took us out to study the surroundings. There were a few fields, some sand dunes, and a brook which soon lost itself in the desert—a very desolate scene.

Four or five farmhouses stood close together. One was in ruins, having been looted by robbers a few months before. The thieves had been caught by soldiers from the nearest garrison and executed at the scene of the robbery. West of the ruin, on a sand dune, one robber's blackened head swung in a cage and a second broken cage lay on the ground with another head in it.

Beyond, to the horizon, stretched the bare, brown plain of Mongolia, hazy in the pale light of morning.

Mongol Wealth Consists of Animals

As we advanced, the farms became fewer, and after a week we turned due west over stony plains, empty and unfit for tillage. Soon we saw the tents of our first pastoral Mongols, which were small, round buildings of felt stretched on wooden framework—warm, snug houses for the bitter cold winter, capable of being taken down or set up in a few hours.

The Mongols live on their sheep, goats, camels and horses. They eat the flesh, drink the milk, and sell the hair and the wool. They trade at the frontier towns and posts for the tea, cloth, ironwork, boots, and sugar which they require.

All their wealth is in animals and their lives are governed accordingly. They are obliged to take down their tents and move on, with all their belongings, when the pasturage near a camp is exhausted. In the past a severe drought has often caused long migrations in search of good grazing, with war as a possible consequence when the habitual range of others was invaded.

We think of pasturage as green, rich, and waving. Here it is sparse and dry, the grass growing in tufts. It is worse in the spring than at any other season, for the rainfall of all eastern Asia comes in summer. Autumn is, perhaps, the best season for travel; it is neither hot nor cold, and there is new grass for the animals.

Our own journey was made in the spring, and our camels grew thinner and thinner, though we gave them grain from nosebags to supplement the grazing.

Eventually the dry, stony country, like a leval brown floor, with patches of grass, gave place to a desert of sand and dry brush that rose and fell in dunes and hillocks.

The Expedition's Leader And A Mongol Woman Have A Merry Game

Only one of our camel-drivers had ever crossed this region in years past, so we were delighted to pick up a one-eyed Mongol with a white donkey, who offered to guide us. He was about 40 years of age, a very homely man, pock-marked and sunburned to the color of mahogany, but good-natured. He wore ragged white trousers, a purple waistcoat, a violet turban, and a long coat of sheepskin. His native language was Mongol, but he spoke also a half-Chinese jargon which our camel-drivers pretended was perfectly intelligible.

One night we camped in a great circular bay in the mountains, surrounded by cliffs of red sandstone, floored with sand, and cut by a stream of ice-cold water. Next day a steady procession of lamas—red-robed priests of Mongolia Buddhism—shepherds, merchants, and travelers, stopped to water their animals In the afternoon, on the march, we met a caravan of 140 camels carrying wool hides from Kanchowfu, in Kansu, to the railhead at Paotow.

A little later a most extraordinary group came toward us over a sand dune—an ancient Mongol lady traveling with all her descendants.

We dismounted to photograph the party, which paused to inspect us. The youngsters tumbled off their camels, one in such haste that he fell flat. Nobody noticed him. They peered into the cameras and fairly tried to get inside them; then solemnly assured each other that they were field glasses.

The old lady, who stood only about four feet high, but was incredibly active, wore a shiny grayish-green gown that had once been purple, a yellow peaked bonnet, goggles of horsehair netting, and a yellow cloth strapped over her mouth to keep out the "blowing wind," as she put it. She rode the largest and most magnificent camel I have ever seen, with the fattest, stiffest humps—a sure proof of a camel's good condition.

Her boots were enormous, and I tried to compare my feet with hers. She thought it was a game, to see who could step on the other's toes, and she entered into the greatest enthusiasm, to the accompaniment of loud peals of laughter. At length we parted regretfully, after having almost succeeded in trading off our donkey for one of the camels.

Two days later we came to Ta Shui Ko, a mud-walled trading post on the northern border of the Ringdom of Ala Shan. The trail divides here, one part leading straight over the desert to western Kansu, the other turning south toward Wang Ye Fu, the capital of this little country.

We took the south fork, and continued over sandy, hummocky, brush-covered desert.

The Expedition "Eats Bitterness"

Unfortunately, our guide's ideas turned out to be rather hazy, so for several days we "ate bitterness," as the Chinese picturesquely put it. The trail was ill-marked and wells were uncertain. Sometimes we hunted for them until late at night. High winds blew and filled our eyes with sand. The camels grew distressingly weak, and at times we had to flog them to make the last half mile to water.

In this region I heard a curious explanation of the fact that skeletons of dead animals are most nnmerous near wells and drinking places in the desert, and not, as one would expect, far from them. I was told that a camel lacks the spirit of a horse or a man. Once thoroughly worn out and discouraged, he will lie down with his load on his back and refuse water and food until he dies on the spot. The skeletons seen by the traveler are of camels that almost reached the well they were seeking, but gave up and died a few hundred yards away.

At length we came into rolling grasslands, where Mongols were tending their flocks. The trail became well beaten and the wells were deep holes lined with timber, not simply shallow pits in the sand. The gaunt, ragged crests of the Ho Lan Shan appeared on our left, 15 or 20 miles away, and Mongol caravans passed us more frequently.

Suddenly one evening, at sunset, we saw a row of trees and a farmhouse with irrigated fields alongside a brook. This was the first green we had seen for days, and it is hard to describe the joy with which it filled us. We had come to the edge of the desert. The next morning, after an hour's march, we rounded a hill and saw the crenelated walls of Wang Ye Fu close before us. A great load fell from my shoulders as the camels wound down a long street lined with trees, blacksmith, carpenter, and food-sellers' shops, under the city wall.

Quarters Found in A "Horizontal" Apartment House

The first three days were spent in search of a dwelling. The camels had dumped us in the muddy courtyard of an ill-smelling Chinese inn, with low rooms opening all around it. There, from 200 to 300 Mongols gathered and stared at us, openmouthed, for the greater part of three days. Individuals went home to eat and returned, but the crowd was there from early morning until late at night.

When we closed the door of our room the more curious would squeeze close to the window, block out all the light, and poke holes through the paper windowpanes with their fingers. I finally found that the best system of self-protection was to leave the door open and to wash my hands frequently, flinging the suds and water into the courtyard. The crowd would dodge the deluge, and thus we obtained momentary breathing space.

Finially we dicovered what might be called a horizontal apartment house, a courtyard on which a dozen rooms opened, each rented to a different tenant. We hired six, had them whitewashed, set up camp cots, put our books in a corner, and installed ourselves.

From the housetop we could see Wang Ye Fu spread out around us, the walled city rising to the north, and flat roofs shaden by green trees on level ground to the east, west, and south. Three little mud forts commanding the northern wall broke the skyline.

Beyond our court lay another, where my taxidermists had quarters. Our landlord, Mr. Mung, received his guests there, and also his customers, for he had a grain and feed store and a wine-shop and held the office of postmaster. The flour mill of the establishment, run by donkey power, lay at a lower level, under the main one-story buildings.

Portrait Photographs Become Fashionable

Our activities almost crowded Mr. Mung out of his courtyard. The taxidermy shop was always busy and often crowded with visitors. Several of men were out every day, shooting birds in the fields near the town, and once I sent a party of them into the Ho Lan Shan for more protracted hunting. Mr. R. C. Ching, the able botanist of the expedition, was constantly in the mountains.

Our scientific collections grew rapidly. We posted big red placards in Chinese all over the city, offering to buy any wild animals brought to us. Soon a steady stream of people invaded the courtyard, from old men with a few eagle feathers to small boys with very active mice held by the tail, all coming in answer to our advertisement.

Others wanted to be photographed. They had been shy at first, but after we had persuaded a few social leaders to have their pictures taken, it became very much the fashion and fasion and fresh sitters appeared, at all hours.

Our house was situated on a quiet, shady street—"East Wall Street," we called it—which ran along outside of the city wall and up to the main gates. Inside the wall we used to meet lamas in red robes, soldiers off duty, officials who still wore the colored cap buttons of old Manchu times, and rich Mongol and Manchu ladies in fine silks who strolled in dignified leisure.

The government offices occupied a row of plain brick buildings behind an ornamental arch. Here writing brush and seal still serve instead of typewriter and signature. Near by was the king's palace—an attractive two-story, semiforeign house, set back in a garden—and the lama temple, the real heart of the city.

The Varied Life of Wang Ye Fu

Most of Wang Ye Fu lies outside the walls, and consists of flat-roofed houses, often with big gardens. Three small streams cut straight across the city. A long street of blacksmiths, coppersmiths, and carpenters winds west from the gate along the city wall.

Logs are transported on donkeys from the neighboring mountains, and two carpenters, using a big saw in the age old Chinese fashion, turn them into boards, the logs being propped up vertically between the workers.

Most of the wood is pine and spruce, too soft to be of value for export. It is made up here into furniture for the Mongol market. Frameworks and low doorways for the felt tents, small portable cupboards, chests and boxes, watering troughs and ready-made linings for the wells in the sand are among the products manufactured.

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The coppersmiths hammer out great, flat, circular water-bottles, nearly two feet in diameter and four or five inches thick. These hang from the camels' packsaddles on a journey. Tall, round pots with handles, for tea, and lower, for cooking over a dung fire, are also made.

There are three silversmiths in the town, who, working with fine files and tiny hammers, make the gorgeous earrings which the Mongol women wear.

Most of the blacksmiths use the street for a workshop, setting their anvils and forges near a house wall, under an awning. Nobody protests, for is not the street public property?

The dyers work their vats on the streets or in the courtyards, and hang up long strips of dripping blue cotton cloth to dry in sequestered nooks. Down in the stony stream beds half-naked young men set sheepskins and goatskins to soak; then beat and scrape them for market.

The main shopping street runs south from the gate. A few big trading firms have imposing Chinese gateways which lead to great inner courtyards, large enough for a whole caravan to unload its wares, and quiet side rooms where tea is drunk during discussions about business. Most of the retail trade, however, is done in shady little shops which open wide on the street.

The merchant stands behind his black counter with his wares piled on shelves behind him, an apprentice or two in long blue gowns dodging back and forth to tend the stove or bring goods that are called for from the inner room. Poorer merchants set up an awning in the street and spread out their wares on the ground.

Mongol Migrations Have Written Wang Ye Fu's History

Merchandise comes in by caravan. One day the town will be deluged with stamped tin wash-basins, and a week later not one can be had. The Mongols come in for a few days to shop, leading camels from booth to booth as they bargain; then, loaded up, they turn back to the desert.

As the desert is the key to Wang Ye Fu's industries, so Mongol migrations are the key to its history. It was founded nearly 250 years ago by a Mongol tribe or division, which sought refuge with the emperor of China. Galdan, a great warrior and conqueror, head of the Eleuth Mongols, had driven the tribe from its ancestral home and grazing grounds near Koko Nor. During migration a few Moslem refugees and Mongols of other strains joined them.

The emperor granted the refugees the land they still occupy, north of the Province of Kansu, and the wall of the city still bears a Chinese inscription to commemorate its founding.

The kings of Ala Shan enjoyed high favor with the emperors of the late Manchu dynasty, and on several occasions married daughters of the Imperial family—a fact which accounts for the presence of rich Manchu families in this out-of-the-way corner. They came in the retinue of a princess, or as refugees after the 1911 revolution, which overthrew the dynasty.

1,200 Miles of Emptiness

Altbough there is something resembling a court in the capital, most of the people of Ala Shan are still nomad herdsmen. Their country is about 300 miles long from east to west and as wide from north to south, with its southern edge resting on the Great Wall of China and its northern border lost in the Gobi Desert.

On the southeast the Ho Lan Shan, a steep and stony mountain range which rises to about 10,000 feet, separates Ala Shan from the valley of the Yellow River and the Chinese city of Ningsiafu.

To the west Ala Shan extends to the Edsin Gol, a small river which flows down from the snow peaks of the mountains of western Kansu, past the city of Suchow, divides, and loses itself in two desert lakes.

To the northwest the desert and prairie stretch 1,200 miles without a city.

Wang Ye Fu is one of the few towns which border on the empty land of the nomads and affords its dwellers glimpses of some of the comforts of settled civilization.

The pastoral life is full of hardships and, as a rule, diseases are quickly cured or are fatal. Many of the Ala Shan Mongols have had smallpox, which can be treated successfully by Chinese methods.

Sometimes, however, Chinese and Mongol ideas of medicine are disconcerting. To a heavy-set herdsman who once came to me with a high fever I gave quinine and ordered rest and light diet. The next day I found him outside the chief Buddhist temple, engaged in performing a long series of prayers and prostrations prescribed by a friend in the priesthood as an infallible remedy for fever.

Of course, he had taken my medicine, but ignored the advice that went with it.

The Ala Shan Mongols are well-formed and healthy. They are short, thickset men with round, brown, weather-beaten faces; not lean and spare like Tibetans, but solid and muscular. They walk like football players in hobnailed shoes, the shoulders somewhat forward and the feet set down like stumps, perhaps because of the enormous boots with flat, stiff soles which they have worn from childhood.

In Wang Ye Fu the country Mongol is only a visitor, though a frequent one, and his character has left its mark in every detail of the city.

The Chinese Are Tradesmen and Workers for the Mongols

Most of the town's working population is Chinese, from Chenfan, in Kansu, 150 miles to the west, across the desert. Life is hard in Chenfan and the land is very poor; therefore many people migrate to Wang Ye Fu, where there is a market for their labor as merchants, gardeners, carters, and blacksmiths. They are gladly received by the Mongols, who do not care to do these things themselves and yet need the services rendered.

Rich Mongols have irrigated fruit and vegetable gardens adjoining their houses, on the edge of town, but the gardeners are generally Chinese.

The Mongol may move to a town and learn letters, but he always remains far more apt at praying and riding than trading.

There are only two cities in Ala Shan—Tongkow, a salt market and shipping point on the banks of the Yellow River, and Wang Ye Fu. The latter lies in a well-watered oasis below the western flanks of the Ho Lan Shan. From the forts on the hill one looks out to a level, yellow horizon. Almost all the country is desert, with wells here and there which are used for watering goats, sheep, horses, and camels.

I was unable to obtain an accurate estimate of the population and the regent seemed amazed that I should make inquiries on the subject. He admitted that there were probably several tens of thousands of inhabitants, but that was absolutely all he seemed to know. From the fact that, all told, there are less than 6,000 lamas in three of the noteworthy temples in and near Wang Ye Fu, the total population is probably less than 50,000.

The Farmer is Pushing the Nomad Into the Desert

Ostensibly, a Mongol king rules Ala Shan, and his brother, a Mongol duke, is regent in his stead. But in reality the power lies with the nearest Chinese garrison, for the Mongols of the present day are too poorly armed and too few in number to oppose the Chinese with success. When two Mongols quarrel, or go to law, the case is decided by the Mongol authorities; but if the suit is between a Mongol and a Chinese, it goes to the nearest Chinese official for decision.

Farmers are constantly coming up from China to settle on the land. At first they pay rent to the nomad owners, and all is well, but eventually the land changes hands. The new occupant often refuses to pay rent, and for lack of deeds and landmarks the Mongol is almost sure to lose his lawsuit, after which he goes away smarting from the injury and without means of redress.

When Chinese settlers become numerous in any one locality, Chinese officials follow, to take over the administration of the district.

The wiser Mongols realize that eventually all except the most arid parts of Mongolia will be lost to them; but they are helpless. It is the age-old struggle between the farmer and the nomad, in which the farmer almost always wins.

NOTICE

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Notice is hereby given that when residents of Shanghai receive application for charity from persons claiming to be of American nationality, such applications should be referred to Mr. W. Van Buskirk, care of the U.S. Court for China, Shanghai, who is Secretary of the Relief Committee having charge of the American Community Relief Fund.

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Lou Cho Bin, Manager of the Mo Chang Cotton Yarn House.
Cheng Song Ding, Manager of the Zung Shen Cotton Yarn House.
Kuan Chun Mow, Manager of the O'Tung Cotton Yarn House.

—Auditors—

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36-040

List of Cotton Mills in China, 1925

(Continued from last week)

2 Mills in Metropolitan District

Sing Chih 新集紗廠
(Formerly-Li Sun) 利生

Mill Address, Sintsichen, Paotihsien, Metropolitan District; Wholesale Depart. Address, 12, Chia Chia Hutung, Peking; Capital Manager, Wu Sung-chiao; Spindles Operating, 1,080, 12,400 (Not yot operating); Generating Power, Steam 800 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 110; Amount of Cotton consumed, 4,500 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 340,000 pounds; Trade Yarks, Pao Pin.

The Metropolitan 京兆紡織廠 (P)

Mill Address, Hsiangshan, Wanpinghsien, Metropolitan District; Work started, (Just in course of preparation); Capital, $2,000,000; Managing Diector, Liu Wan-chun.

TOTALS:
Capital: $2,150,000
Reserve: —
Spindles Operating: 1,080
12,400 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating: —
Generating Power: Steam 800 H. P.
Number of Laborers: 110
Amount of Cotton consumed: 4,000 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 340,000 pounds
Length of Cloth produced: --

1 Mill in each of the following provinces—Anhwei, Hunan, Fendtien, Kiangsi, Shensi and Sinkiang

Yu Chung 裕中第一紗廠

Mill Address, Taokow, Wuhn, Anhwei; Wholesale Depart. Address, 100, Peking Road, Shanghai; Work started, 1919; Capital, $1,000,000; Reserve, $10,000; Managing Director, Li Pei-hsin; General Manager, Wong Yan-han; Mill Manager, Lo Yi-fu; Spindles Operating, 15,200; Generating Power, Steam 450 H. P.; Number of Laborers, 1,200; Amount of Cotton consumed, 16,780 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 1,985,000 pounds, Trade Marks, Yarn, Sze Hsi and San Tao.

The Hunan No. 1 湖南第一紗廠
(Hua Shih Co.) 華實公司租辦

Mill Address, Yinpanglin, Changsha, Hunan; Wholesale Depart. Address, 22, Ta Si Men Chieh, Changsha; Work started, 1920 (Rented to Hua Shih Co. for operation); Capital, $600,000; Managing Director, Hwang Tsao-chi; General Manager, Hwang Tsao-chi; Mill Manager, Chen Fu-chow; Spindles Operating, 40,000; Generating Power, Electricity 3,000 k. w.; Number of Laborers, 2,380; Amount of Cotton consumed, 116,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 13,870,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Yo Lu and Lan Hwa.

The Fengtien 奉天紡紗廠

Mill Address, Shih Kien Fang, Mukden, Fengtien; Whole Depart. Address, Shih Tow Shih Hutung, Mukden; Work started, 1923; Capital, $4,500,000 (Fengtien currency); Reserve, $100,000 (Fengtien currency); Managing Director, Sun Tsu-chang; General Manager, Sun Tsu-chang; Mill Manager, Liu Hsun-hwa; Spindles Operating, 21,368; Looms Operating, 200; Generating Power, Electricity 1,340 k. w.; Number of laborers, 1,781; Amount of Cotton consumed, 40,200 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 4,428,000 pounds; Length of Cloth produced, 4,235,000 yards.

Kiu Hsing 久興紡織公司 (P)

Mill Address, Kwan Hai Chai, Kiukiang, Kiangsi; Work started, (In course of preparation); Capital, Tls. 1,000,000; Managing Director, Chang Sung-shiu; General Manager, Tao Sin-jui; Spindles Operating,—15,360 (Not yet operating); Looms Operating,—300 (Not yet operating); Generating Power, Electricity 750 k. w.

Tai Feng 泰豐紡織公司

Mill Address, Kiaokowchen. Weipei, Shensi Capital, $1,000,000; General Manager, Yang Shih-sun Spindles Operating,—15,000 (In course of contemplation).

The Tihwa 迪化紡紗廠

Mill Address, Tihwa, Sinkiang

TOTALS:
Capital: Tls. 1,000,000
$ 2,600,000
$4,500,000 (Fengtien Currency)
Generating Power: Electricity 5,090 K. W. and Steam 450 H.P.

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Reserve: $10,000
$100,000 (Fengtien currency)
Spindles Operating: 76,568
30,360 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating: 200
300 (Not yet operating)
Number of Laborers: 5 361
Amount of Cotton consumed: 172,980
Amount of Yarn produced 20,283,000 pounds
Length of Cloth produced: 4,235,000 yards

GRAND TOTAL of Chinese Cotton Mills: 73

Capital:	Tls.	38,395,000	
	$	69,540,000	
	$	4,500,000	(Fengtien Currency)
Reserve:	Tls.	1,625,750	
	$	2,102,245	
	$	100,000	(Fengtien Currency)
Spindles Operating:		1,881,822	
		168,532	(Not yet operating)
Looms Operating:		16,381	
		3,790	
Generating Power:	Electricity	52,041	K.W.
	Steam	22,140	H.P.
Number of Laborers:		133,571	
Amount of Cotton Consumed:		3,941,272	piculs
Amount of Yarn produced:		467,908,000	lb.
Length of Cloth produced:		99,623,000	yards

3 Mills Spinning Cotton Waste

Ming Sun 民生紗廠

Mill Address, Hua Len Road, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Address, Shansi Road; Spindles Operating, 5,000; Trade Marks, Yarn, Double Lions.

Tsin Wei 經緯紡織廠

Mill Address, 31, Yochow Road, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Addreas, 275, N. Soochow Road, Shanghai; Capital, $1,000,000; Managing Director, Lu Pei-chih; General Manager Shen Chen-fu; Spindles Operating, 5,120; Number of Laborers, 200: Trade Marks, Yarn, Chin Chi and Chi Chiu.

Li Ming 利民紡織公司

Mill Address, Changchow, Kiangsu; Wholesale Depart Address, 112, Peking Road, Shanghai; Capital, Tls, 500,000; Spindles Operating, 5,740; Trade Marks, Yarn, "Li Ming".

TOTALS:
Capital: $ 1,000,000
Tls. 500,000
Reserve: —
Spindles Operating: 15,860
Looms Operating: —
Generating Power:
Number of Laborers: 200
Amount of Cotton consumed:
Amount of Yarn produced:
Length of Cloth produced:

4. British Owned Mills

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 怡和紗廠,怡和,楊樹浦公盞

(Formerly Ewo, Yangtzepoo & Kung Yih Mills)

Mill Address, Yangtzepoo, Shanghai Wholesale Depart. Address, 27, The Bund, Shanghai Work started, Ewo—1896, Yangtzepoo—1907, Kung Yih—1914; Capital Tls. 5,400,000; Reserve, Tls. 3,600,000; Managing Director, The Jardine & Matheson, Ltd.; Spindles Operating, Ewo—72,312, Yangtzepoo, 25,376, Kung Yih—55,632; Looms Operating 1,900; Number of Laborers, 13,000; Amount of Cotton consumed, 300,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 25,000,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Wu Fu, Shephered, Three Stars, Red Dragon, Blue Dragon; Yen Chih Tiger and Ta Tsung Tung Cloth, Three Fish, Three Cats, Three Rabbits and Three Deer.

Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co. 東方紗廠

Mill Address, 36, Yangtzepoo, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Address, 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai Work started, 1897; Capital, Tls. 1,450,000; Reserve, Tls. 2,751,769; Managing Director, Arhold Co., Ltd.; Spindles Operating, 52,000; Looms Operating, 448; Number of Laborers, 3,500; Amount of Cotton consumed, 90,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 8,820,000 yards; Trade Marks, Yarn, Wen Ming Chi Hwan, Shwang Feng and Chu Peo Ho. Cloth, Flying Man, Flying Horse, Peacock, Unicorn and Arhold's Flag.

TOTALS:
Capital: Tls. 6,850,000
Reserve: Tls. 6,251,760
Spindles Operating, 205,320
Looms Operating: 2,348
Generating Power: —
Number of Laborers: 16,500
Amount of Cotton consumed: 390,000 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 33,820,000 pounds
Length of Cloth produced:

32 Japanese Mills in Shanghai

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. 上海紡織公司

Mill Address, 68 & 90, Yangtzepoo, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Address, 49, Szechwan Road, Shanghai; Work started, No. 1—1895, No. 2—1896, No. 3—1916; Capital, Tls. 5,000,000; Reserve, Tls 1,270,000; General Manager, Otani; Mill Manager, Kuroda; Spindles Operating, No. 1—20,392, No. 2—25,480, No. 3—50,552; Looms Operating, No. 1—376, No. 2—510, No. 3—983; Number of Laborers, 9,048; Amount of Cotton consumed, 299,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 21,168,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Sunlight, Double Tigers, Three Tigers, Three Stars and Dragon Gate. Cloth, A Cow Head, Double Cow Heads, Three Cow Heads, Blue Cow, A Horse Head, Double Horse Heads, Three Horse Heads, Five Horse Heads, Flying Horse, Double Tigers, San Yuan Pao, Wu Yuan Pao, Star & Deer, Squirrel and Hen.

Sino-Japanese Cotton Manufacturing Co. 日華紗廠

Mill Address, No. 1 and No. 2, Pootung, Shanghai No. 3 and No. 4, Robinson Road, Shanghai Wholesale Depart. Address, 55, Szechwan Road, Shanghai Work started, No. 1 and No. 2 1877, No. 3—1918, No. 4—1921; Capital Yen 8,800,000; Reserve, Yen 1,385,000; General Manager, Kida Tabe, Mill Manager, Oshima; Spindles Operating, No. 1—52,256, No. 2—52,256, No. 3—55,552, No. 4—55,552; Looms Operating, No. 1—500, No. 2—500; Number of Laborers, 6,434; Amount of Cotton consumed, 376,000 piculs, Amount of Yarn produced, 32,000,000 pounds; Length of Cloth produced, 14,400,000 yards; Trade Marks, Yarn. Mu Lien, Mei Lui, Tan Feng, Lan Feng and Yun Pang. Cloth, Tan Feng.

Kia Ho Cotton Manufacturing Co. 嘉和紗廠
(Formerly Pao Chen Nos. 1 and 2) 寶成第一第二

Mill address, Robinson Road, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Address, 56, Szechwan Road, Shanghai; Work started, 2921 (Sold to Kia Ho in February, 1924); Managing Director, The Sino-Japanese Cotton Manufacturing Co.; Spindles Operating, 107,776; Number of Laborers, 6,800; Amount of Cotton consumed, 370,000 piculs.

Naigai Wata Kaisha (內外紗廠)

Mill Addreas, No 3 and No. 4, Si Soochow Road, Shanghai; No. 5 (E) & (W), Macao Road, Shanghai; No. 8, Macao Road, Shanghai; No. 7 and No. 122, Macao Road, Shanghai; No. 9, Markham Road, Shanghai, (Formerly Yu Yuan); No. 13 and No. 14, Robinson Road, Shanghai; No. 15, Gordon Road, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Address, 12, HankowRoad, Shanghai; Work started, No. 3—1911, No. 4—1913, No. 5 (E)—1915, (W)—1915, No. 8—1919, No. 7—1919, No. 12—1919, No. 9—1908, No. 13—1921, No. 14—1922, No. 15—1922; Capital, Yen 10,500,000; Reserve, Yen 13,445,000; General Manager, Kawamura, Yamakuchi, Onishi and Okada; Spindles Operating, No. 3—20,040, No. 4—41,152, No. 5 (E)—20,600, (W)—29,600, No. 8—31,680, No. 7—20,800, No. 12—20,800, No. 9—23,356, No. 13—23,200, No. 14—23,200, No. 15—48,800; Looms Operating, No. 7—800 (Not yet operating), No. 12—800 (Not yet operating); Number of Laborers, No. 3—1,290, No. 4—1,930, No. 5 (E)—1,470, (W)—1,784, No. 8—930, No. 7—2,100, No. 12—2,100, No. 9—2,485, No. 13—1,200, No. 14—1,600, No. 15—2,400; Amount of Cotton consumed, No. 3—57,000 piculs, No. 4—104,000 piculs, No. 5 (E)—86,000 piculs, (W)—78,000 piculs, No. 8—17,000 piculs, No. 7—55, 000 piculs, No. 12—55,000 piculs, No. 9—59,000 piculs, No. 13—54,000 piculs, No. 14—31,000 piculs, No. 15—40,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 51,000,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Moon & Water.

Tokwa Boseki Kaishia (Nos. 1, 2 and 3)
(東華紗廠第一第二第三)

Mill Address, 87-88, Ward Road, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Address, A-5, Hankow, Shanghai; Work started, 1921; Capital, Yen 6,000,000; General Manager, Saito; Mill Manager, Baba; Spindles Operating. 45,440; Number of Laborers, 2,914; Amount of Cotton consumed, 118,415 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 12,950,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Hung Hsi.

Dong Shing Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
(同興紗廠)

Mill Address, No. 1—182, Gordon Road, Shanghai; No. 2—90, Yangtzepoo, Shanghai; Work stared, 1921; Capital, Yen 6,000,000; Reserve, Yen 1,115,000; Mill Manager, Kishimoto Minamide; Spindles Operating, No. 1—41,600, No. 2—47,760; Looms Operating, 952; Number of Laborers, 2,240; Amount of Cotton consumed, 41,250 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 4,687,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Crane, Cloth, Gramaphone and Trophy.

Shanghai Silk Spinning Co.,s Cotton Mill, Ltd.
(公大紗廠)

Mill Address, 200, Pingliang Road, Shanghai; Work started, 1921; Capital, Tls. 400,000; Managing Director, Shanghai Silk Spinning Co.; Spindles Operating, 49,972; Number of Laborers, 726; Amount of Cotton consumed, 75,000 piculs, Amount of Yarn produced, 9,324,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Pao Kuang.

Kung Now Cotton Mill (公茂紗廠)
(Formerly Lao Kung Mow) (老公茂)

Mill Address, 40, Yangtzepoo, Shanghai; Work started, 1895 (Sold to Kung Mow in May, 1925); Managing Director, Shanghai Silk Spinning Co.; Spindles Operating, 45,516; Looms Operating, 515; Number of Laborers, 2,500; Amount of Cotton consumed, 68,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 4,500,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Tien, Kwan, Sze Hsi, Wu Mei, Chi Lin and Tsai Sheng Hsin.

Dah Kong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.
(大康紗廠第一第二)

Mill Address, 2, Tengyuan Road, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart, Address, 53, Szechwan Road. Shanghai; Work started, No. 1—1922, No. 2—1923; Capital, Yen 5,000,000; Reserve, Yen 26,500,000; Managing Director, Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.; General Manager Takahashi; Spindles Operating, 58,080; Generating Power, Electricity 38,500 k. w.; Number of Laborers, 1,500; Amount of Cotton consumed, 150,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 17,388,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Standing Horse, Crane & Deer, Cash Coin, Kong Lui, Tung Li, Shwang Mei, Ta Pao and Mu Tan.

Toyoda Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.
(豐田紗廠)

Mill Address, Jessfield Road, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Address, 66 Szechwan Road, Shanghai; Work started, 1921; Capital, Yen 5,000,000; General Manager, Toyoda; Spindles Operating, 60,768; Looms Operating, 400; Number of Laborers, 3,450; Amount of Cotton consumed, 195,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 17,640,000 pounds; Trade Marks, Yarn, Feng Yen, Yuen Chin and Soldier.

Toyo Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (裕豐紗廠)

Mill Address, 98, Yangtzepoo, Shanghai; Wholesale Depart. Address, 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai; Work started, 1921; Capital, Yen 31, 850,000; Reserve, Yen 1,750,000; General Manager, Iwawo; Mill Manager, Mishi Mura; Spindles Operating, 45,600; Number of Laborers, 2,687; Amount of Cotton consumed, 84,910 picuis; Amount of Yarn produced, 15,120,000 pounds, Length of Cloth produced,— Trade Marks, Yarn, Sien Tao.

TOTALS:
Capital: Tls. 5,400,000 Yen 73,150,000
Reserve: Tls. 1,270,000 Yen 44,195,000
Spindles Operating: 998,172
Looms Operating: 5,836
Generating Power: Electricity 38,500 K. W.
Number of Laborers: 55,488
Amount of Cotton consumed: 2,358,575
Amount of Yarn produced: 185,777,000 pounds
Length of Cloth produced: 14,400,000 yards

13 Japanese Mills in other ports of China

Naigai Wata Kaisha (Nos. 6, 10 & 11)
(內外紗廠第六,十,十,一)

Mill Address, Szefang, Tsingtao; Wholesale Depart. Address, Peking Road, Tsingtao; Work started, 1916; Spindles Operating, 63,200; Trade Marks, Yarn, Hill & Moon.

Fuji Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (富士紗廠)

Mill Address, Tsangkow, Tsingtao; Work started, 1921; Capital, Yen 27,950,000; Reserve, Yen 15,810,000; General Manager, Tomoda; Mill Manager, Sanda; Spindles Operating; 31,360; Generating Power, Electricity 15,000 k. w.; Number of Laborers, 2,200; Amount of Cotton consumed, 87,000 piculs; Amount of Yarn produced, 10,710,000 Trade Marks, Yarn, Five Colored Stars.

Kagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (鐘淵紗廠)

Mill Addrees, Tsangkow, Tsingtao; Work started, 1921; Spindles Operating, 42,240,384 (Not yet operating); Looms Operating, 865; Trade Marks, Yarn, Butterfly.

(*Continued on page 52*)

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News from South China

A *Wah Tze Pao* special correspondence has it that Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Kuomintang in Canton; Dr. C. C. Wu, acting Canton Mayor; and Foo Ping-sheung, Commissioner for Foreign Affiairs in Canton, acting as a Government, have decided to take direct action themselves to end the present strike and boycott now preventing regular Canton-Hongkong trade and traffic.

For reasons to be learned General Chiang Kai-shek, Commandant of the Whampoa Military Academy and retiring Inspector-General of the Kuomintang Army in Canton, has suddenly despatched more than two thousand men from Whampoa to Honam, the southern section of Canton City witnin the sphere of influence of General Li Fuh-lin, Commander of the 5th Corps of the Kuomintang Army, at the same time ordering naval vessels to effect more rigid military vigilance over the Harbor Limit.

General Chiang Kai-shek, also relieving himself of the responsibility of Garrison Commissioner in Canton, has formally addressed a letter to this effect to Wu Te-chen, Canton Commissioner of Police, ordering him henceforth to assume full control of all forces working for the safety and protection of the city.

Wu Te-chen, Commissioner of Police in Canton, who was to have handed in his resignation in order that General Chiang might nominate a successor, is being advised by Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Kuomintang, to withhold it for the time being. It is not believed, therefore, that Mr. Wu will be able to depart for Shanghai with Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tang Chak-yu, retiring Salt Commissioner, Mrs. Sun-Yat-sen and others at the same time. During the absence of Sun Fo from Canton, his post as Reconstruction Commissioner in the Canton Government will be temporarily filled by S. Y. Wu, his chief secretary in the Commission.

Owing to the heavy demands for funds from the military authorities in Canton last week-end, the Ministry of Finance ordered the Salt Commission to remit $250,000 within three days, which the latter was unable to comply with.

The Kuomintang military expenses in Canton and vicinity were about $80,000 daily according to latest estimate. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Kuomintang, in his address at the inauguration of the Educational Commission the other day, said that at the present time, no less than four-fifths of the Canton public revenue had to be applied to military expenditure, leaving the rest to other expenses, thus allowing but a meagre part to go to education just now. It is the hope of the Kuomintang to see a greater proportion of its income going to public education.

The Kuomintang Ministry of Finance in Canton is thinking of improving the land tax administration so as to bring in a larger monthly receipts. For the month of October, 1925, from the districts then under Kuomintang rule, about 50 of the 96 in Kwangtung, total collection from this source was only $183,750. Should this land tax administration be improved and regulated as desired, from this source alone more than $20,000,000 annually may be raised, it is said.

General Chiang Kai-shek, retiring Garrison Commissioner at Canton, who ordered the detention of his deputy, General Wang Maukung, February 26, on suspicion of having communicated with leaders of the opposing militarism, deported him last Sunday with a gift of $5,000 in consideration of his past merits. General Kung has departed for Shanghai, where from 28 to 30 former Canton civil and military officials of high rank are now sojourning on account of their "inconvenience" to reside in the city of their former power and glory.

Beginning next Friday, March 5, Canton will have another parade and demonstration week. By order of the Mayor, the 5th will be observed as Arbor Day, when school children will gather on the Hill of Goddess of Mercy to plant trees. On the 8th, some 30 women's organizations in Canton, under the auspices of the Women's Division of the Kuomintang, will demonstrate as a Women's Rights Day; and on the 12th, the anniversary of the death of the late Kuomintang chief, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will be remembered with

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the usual parades and demonstration when banners with the inscriptions of "Down with Imperialism!", "Freedom for the Oppressed Peoples!", and others will again crowd the Canton streets.

In the last 12 months following the death of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, some 29 others of equally nation-fame or notority also joined him in the world beyond, according to a recent press statement. Of these, but 12 died a natural death while Liao Chunghoi, Hung Shao-lun, and three others were assassinated; Chao Sheng-liang and two others, killed on fields of battles in civil wars within this period in North and South China; Chang Kuo-cheng, Kuo Sung-ling, and six others executed by military order; and the rest, were either of suicide, drowning, or poison. Among the dead, of course included a former premier, one or two ministers, special high commissioner, a dozen or more generals, besides the late Dr. Sun, who used to call himself the Generalissimo.

On February 28, the notes of the Central Bank of the Kuomintang in Canton were discounted by five points, says a special *Wah Tse Pao* report.

The Canton Strike Committee is gradually returning the cargo which it has recently seized from incoming vessels before the regular Customs inspection and, from last report heard, only some $350,000 worth of merchandise have to be accounted for. The Kuomintang is hastening the strikers to return them as fast as possible in order to fulfil the promise made with the Customs Commissioner to return all cargo.

General Li Tsai-sum, commander of the 4th Kuomintang Army Corps and hero of the late campaign against the anti-Reds in Southern Kwangtung and island of Hainan, on March 1 replaced General Rogachoff, a Soviet, as Chief of Staff of the Kuomintang. General Rogachoff will remain as high military adviser to the Kuomintang Army.

Admiral Seminoff, a Soviet commanding the Kuomintang Navy in Canton waters, before he departed for North China on furlough, visited the island of Hainan last week. The Kuomintangites are discounting the report that their comrade will not return to Canton after his short vacation, because of the disapproval by the Political Commission of Seminoff's scheme to raise at least $2,000,000 a year by imposing a fee on vessels plying the Canton waters for special convoy protection and the opposition of the ship owners to pay further imposts levied by the Kuomintang authorities.

All larger towns in Kwangtung Province are to be given the status of a city, those possessing a population of 100,000 upwards will be classified as a city of the first class; 15,000 to 100,000, second; and each city will be allowed much self-government with a mayor at the head to be recommended by the Municipal Council of the city concerned.

The Province of Kwangtung is the largest province in China by the point of population and, according to recent statistics of the Chinese Postal Service, it has a population of 37,178,709, followed by that of Chihli, which has 30,172,-092. The population of China, excluding certain territories to be heard from, has been given as 436,094,953.

The Kuomintang in Canton has appointed Cheng Chi-sheung as Director-General of the newly created post of Salt Inspectorate, an office which will have in charge all the salt revenue in territory under the Kuomintang throughout South China.

Among the reconstruction measures in Kwangtung Province is the attempt to build a number of public highways, the provincial, the district, and the municipal governments to share in undertaking the gigantic enterprise. Some 17,758 *Li*, or nearly 6,000 miles are being projected. To emphasize the importance of this undertaking, the Canton Government is to change the grade of office in charge of this service from that of Bureau of *Kuk* to that of Department or *Tsui* so as to put the official in charge of public highway in direct touch with the highest authority in the Province. The provincial highways will be four in number, all starting from Canton City, the provincial capital. The first one will run from Canton to the Fukien border on the east, by way of Yaoping, Taipo, Meihsien, and Pingyun, a distance of 2,165 *Li*, bringing Canton in motor running with Hongkong; while the second, Canton-Saikong, connecting Kwangtung and Kwangsi, westward, will be 634 *Li*; the third, Canton southward, by way of Toyshan, Chungshan, and others bringing the Southern Capital in land communication easily with Macao, Annam, and Southern Kwangsi, will have a

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distence of about 3,270 *Li*; and the fourth, Canton-Namyung, up to Hunan Province in the North, will take about 1,410 *Li*. For the present, a number of district public highway is in progress of construction, and it is believed that, when a number of large towns will be reorganized as an independent and self-governing municipality and when more people will take up highway construction and good-roads movement as their civic activities, the scheme, now largely on paper, may not take long to materialize.

The Chao-an, Meihsien, and districts in Eastern Kwangtung have practically decided on expediting their road construction work, they having already projected 16 lines, some five of which to be built at once, and the rest in three other periods. The five lines to be built at once all start from Chao-an and end at 1, Wongkong; 2, Hopoa; 3, Chunghao; 4, Pingyun; and 5, at Wuhua, the last three by way of Meihsien.

Chan Kung-pok, acting President of Kwangtung University, one time considered an institution for the training of Bolshevist propagandists, in a statement recently, said that the present textbooks published by the Chung Hua Store and the Commercial Press are unsuitable to teach young people to be revolutionary and the Kuomintang Educational Commission will make the revision of new texts as one its three main functions, including the promotion of revolution and the training of revolutionary teachers. In Kwangtung alone some 80,000 teachers are needed to inaugurate a free popular education and the present graduates of higher and lower normal schools qualified to become teachers, if they all do so, do not number more than 7,000. The Kuomintang, he said, will train more teachers. Mr. Chan is retiring from the acting presidency of the Kwangtung University so as to devote more attention to his other duty as director of political education among the troops in the Kuomintang Army.

After having assumed management of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, for more than three years and appropriated its revenue for military purposes since 1923, the Kuomintang has decided to return this much-deteriorated line to its stock-holders by asking them to elect a new board of directors to help in its administration. The line is now more or less a death-trap to passengers because of disrepairs, and the value of each share is now quoted a about 35 cents, the face being five dollars. This section ist 140 miles long from Canton to Shiukwan. Notwithstanding its often interruption because of accidents and other mishaps, the daily receipts often run as high as $12,000 daily, seldom below $8,000. The stock-holders have been called to meet on April 15 to elect a new board of directors and a managing and an assistant managing-director. The Kuomintang management during the last three years was not exceedingly bad, and the four managing-directors and 17 other followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen had not stolen more than $500,000 during all these three long years.

Where there is as yet no direct Canton-Macao communication pending the settlement of the "anti-imperialist" boycott, many junks are now plying Chinsban, next to Macao, and other Canton ports, and Chinese now-a-days find very difficulty in getting to Macao.

Latest statistics from Chinese official sources give Swatow a port of 13,596 households with 79,173 inhabitants. There are 53,799 males and 25,374 females, including 1,953 boy and 945 girl students. Among the men, 101 are monks and among the women, two are nuns. Swatow has 123 houses of ill-fame holding 528 women of doubtful reputation. Persons connected with the military and the civil services number 4,521 men and 837 women.

Sheklung, a East River town along the Canton-Kowloon Railroad, is to become a city with a regular municipal government in accordance with the new Kuomintang policy to have many smaller governmeut units so as to lend efficiency and afford the people better chance to participate in civic affairs. Tam Chu-ao has been appointed special deputy charged with the duty of organization and he expects to open office March 5 to begin looking into the present financial, police, health, and communication problems of the town.

Teak-wood, for the carving of which the Cantonese are world-famous, is suffering a shortage in Canton, owing to the non-arrival from the Straits and other South Sea ports on account of the "anti-imperialist" boycott.

Censorship of telegrams in Canton is to come under the military direction, while that of the mails under police, according to latest arrangement of the Kuomintang authorities.

The semi-weekly special anti-Christian supplement to the *Canton Min Pao*, a kuomintang organ, has ceased to appear since the Chinese New Year because of non-interest of readers, it is said.

Canton, March 3, 1926.

Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co.

The following financial statement of the Liggett Meyers Tobacco Co. for the year ending December 31, 1925, has just been issued:—

Net profits for the year 1925, including dividends from subsidiary companies		$17,028,474 78
LESS		
Difference between purchase price and par of 7 per cent. gold bonds of this company (par value $124,400.00) purchased and cancelled during the year as required by trust indenture, ...		26,178.06
		17,002,296.72
Interest for year on 7 per cent. Bonds	$959,665.00	
Interest for year on 5 per cent. Bonds	752,980.00	1,712,645.00
		15,289,651.72
Dividends for year on preferred stock		1,575,987.00
		13,713,664.72
Surplus December 31, 1924		40,459,543.83
		54,173,208.55
Four quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. each and one extra dividend of 4 per cent. on common stock and common stock "B" ..		7,886,394.50
Surplus, December 31, 1925		$46,286,814.05

ASSETS

Real estate, machinery and fixtures	$18,779,480,47	
Leaf tobacco, manufactured stock and operating supplies	75,088,039.49	
Brands, trade-marks, good will, etc., ...	40,709,711 21	
Stock in subsidiary companies ..	494,583.70	
Accounts and bills receivable	12,531,642 45	
Cash	18.080,236.06	
Total Assets		$165,683,693.38

LIABILITIES

7 per cent. Gold bonds maturing October 1, 1944	$13,732,600.00	
5 per cent. Gold bonds maturing August 1, 1951	15,059,600.00	
Preferred stock (7 per cent. cumulative)	22,514,100.00	
Common stock	21,496,400 00	
Common stock "B"	32,516,650.00	
Accrued Interest on 7 per cent. Bonds, payable April 1, 1926	240,320.50	
Accrued interest on 5 per cent. bonds, payable February 1, 1926	313,741.66	
Dividend on preferred stock payable January 1, 1926	393,996.75	
Reserve for taxes, advertising, etc.	2,564,207.94	
Reserve for depreciation—real estate, machinery and fixtures ..	6,922,758.15	
Accounts and bills payable'	3,642,504.33	
Surplus December 31, 1925		$ 46,286,814.05
Total Liabilities		$119,396,879.33

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The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the newly created Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics was held recently in New York, at which meeting Daniel Guggenheim was present and in tendering to the Trustees a check for $500,000, handed the Board a deed of gift as follows:

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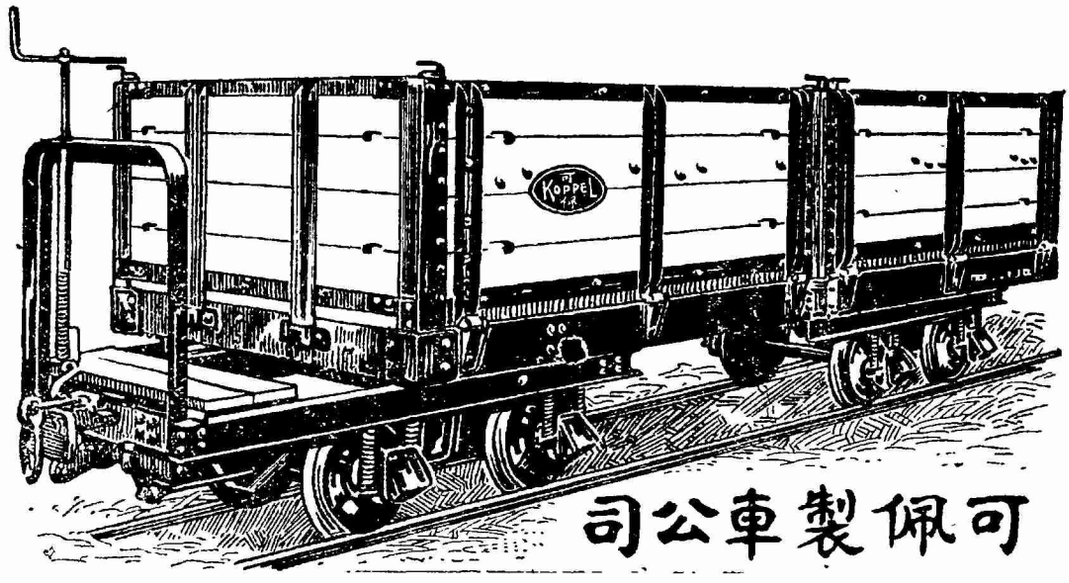

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. W.T. Alexander returned to Shanghai last Thursday after a vacation in the United States. Mr. Alexander is manager in the Far East for the Palm Olive Soap Company.

Frank W. Hadley, local attorney formerly attached to the American Consular service in Japan and China, left Shanghai last Thursday on the *President Taft* for a two month's business trip to America.

M. W. Vaughn, general manager for the United Press Association in the Far East, is in Shanghai after a trip to the Dutch East Indies, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong and Canton. While in Singapore, Mr. Vaughn wrote a series of articles dealing with the rubber production industry which have been extensively published in the United States.

A huge oil merger is reported from New York in which the Tidewater and Associated Oil Companies will be brought together with total assets exceeding $240,000,000. Securities in the new corporation, which has been formed to develop their domestic and export business, will shortly be offered to the public and will include about 500,000 shares of common stock.

Ralph Stout, managing editor of the *Kansas City Star*, (Mo.), arrived in Shanghai last Monday on the *President Jefferson* from Manila on a pleasure trip around the world. Mr. Stout is writing a series of articles on the Philippine Islands for his paper which will deal with the situation as it faces the United States. The *Kansas City Star* is one of the largest and most influential papers in the Mid-Western states in America.

Roy C. Bennett, formerly connected with *The China Weekly Review*, has been appointed managing editor of the *Manila Bulletin*, Manila, P. I. Before coming to to China Mr. Bennett was a member of the editorial staff of the *Bulletin* but for the past two years has been connected with the *Evening Bulletin* of Philadelphia. Mr. C. R. Zeininger, who has been managing editor of the *Manila Bulletin* is planning to return to the United States.

Dean Emery R. Johnson of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, of the University of Pennsylvania, expects to visit China in the latter part of June. Professor Johnson is one of the leading authorities on political economy in the United States and the Wharton School has developed into one of the foremost educational institutions for financial and economic training in America. It is expected that the Dean will visit Japan before coming to China.

Henry Morgenthau, well-known American financier and former diplomat arrived in Shanghai last Monday on the *President Jefferson* from Manila accompanied by Mrs. Morgenthau. They proceeded on the same boat for Ameria with stopovers in Japan and Hawaii. Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau leave the Orient as the last step in a pleasure trip around the world which began aboard the Canadian Linetr *Empress of Scotland* which ship they left in India to spend a longer period there than the cruise permitted.

J. Harold Dollar, vice president of the Dollar Company, is considerably improved and hopes are entertained for his early recovery, according to cables received in Shanghai this week by O. G. Steen, manager of the Company in Shanghai. For several hours following an operation for intestinal trouble which was performed last week, Mr. Dollar's condition was serious, but the cable received in Shanghai has considerably reassured his many friends in this part of the world who were apprehensive regarding the condition of his health. Mr. Dollar became seriously ill immediately after his return to America several months ago and has been confined to a hospital in San Francisco, where he was operated upon twice in recent weeks. Numerous cables expressing hope for Mr. Dollar's early recovery have been sent to him by Shanghai organizations and friends since the reports of his serious illness were received here.

Virtually the whole "fair" population of the Middle West of the United States, are flocking to the rescue of three "lonely" young men of the enlisted personnel of the 15th. U. S. Infantry stationed at Tientsin who, in a fit of dejection, wrote to the Chaperone column of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*. Newspaper reports state that the young men apparently stated that they were lonely way out in China and requested through the medium of the *Star* that they be solaced chirographically by some of the fair daughters of the city. Now it is understood that officers are worried over the avalance of muti-colored letters that are pouring into headquarters and that measures such as using the letters for wall paper are being contemplated. In the meantime, the three lonely boys have appealed to the better nature of the young bloods of Tientsin to come to their rescue and to comply with the heartfelt request of the many damsels of the Middle West who crave to be written to by a "boy-friend" in China.

The Week in the Far East

China's latest war appears to be nearing a crisis. Developments during the next few days are expected to forecast whether or not there will be a great civil war in China waging about Peking. Whether the present attack on Tientsin by General Li Ching-lin will be centralized and end with his capture of the city or whether it will spread to all of Chihli including Peking depends upon the policy Li adopts if he is successful in his present campaign. Should the war spread and Peking be made the center of attack, the Customs Conference and Extrality Commission would be seriously affected. It is hoped that the Tariff Conference will be concluded by the end of March, so the delegates who are serving both at the Tariff Conference and on the Extrality Commission may start on inspection trips through the country. General Li Ching-lin's object in his present campaign is to rewin his former post of Tupan of Chihli Province, from which he was ousted recently. The probability of Li's success in retaking Tientsin is indicated by the preparations which his successor as Military Governor of Chihli, General Sun Yueh, is making to flee from the city. It is generally expected that as soon as Li retakes Tientsin he will be reappointed Military Governor of Chihli Province by the Peking Government, with which he may be satified.

Outcome a Matter of Conjecture

To predict the outcome of this, or any civil war, in China, when one knows from experience that the issue is frequently decided by the treachery of one or more militarists at the eleventh hour, is quite impossible. At the present moment the Kuominchun appear to be somewhat demoralized, and if Wu Pei-fu can retain the loyalty of his new Allies, it is quite possible that Tientsin and Peking will soon be in the hands of the anti-Kuominchun forces, although lately the Hupeh-Fengtien combine have suffered some reverses. The most uncertain factor in the situation at the moment is General Sun Chuan-fang, who is equally alleged to have overtures to the Kuominchun and also to the Wu Pei-fu—Chang Tso-lin combine. He no doubt is closely watching events and will side in with the winning faction. He is an opportunist and it seems probable that if he finds his own position in danger he will abandon his opposition to Marshal Wu and come to his aid. There are already indications that the general is becoming favorably inclined towards Wu and Chang. Only recently, General Chin Yun-ao, who is generally regarded as an important supporter of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, was appointed by General Sun Chuan-fang as Commander of the 1st Army of the Allied Relief Force of the Southeastern Provinces. This is regarded as a clear indication of General Sun's underlying principle of associating with the Hankow warlord.

The Political Outlook

It is generally believed in Nanking, where various military conferences have been held recently, that within two or three weeks, the Kuominchun will be forced to evacuate Peking and Tientsin, in which case the Chihli Party which is headed by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, will commence its political activities by recalling the defunct parliament and reinstating ex-President Tsao Kun who will be requested to resign before the old parliament.

As a consequence Gen. Wang Shih-cheng, will be elected as the new President and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the vice-President. It is also learnt that the system of Inspector-Generalship will be restored so as to make Marshal Wu Pei-fu the Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, Shansi, Hunan and Hupeh, with Generol Chi Hsieh-yuan, ex-Tuchun of Kiangsu, as Assistant Inspector General of the above seven provinces and General Sun Chuan-fang as Inspector General for the five Southeastern provinces, namely, Cheking, Fukien, Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi to be assisted by Gen. Chow Yin-jen, the present Tupan of Fukien.

It has also been decided by the Chihli Party that Generals Li Chin-lin and Chang Chung-chang will be retained in their original positions as Tupans of Chihli and Shantung respectively in recognition of their services rendered in the present war. It is further stated that after the resignation of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui from the Presidency, Gen. Chin Yun-peng will be made Premier again. Some people advise Marshal Wu Pei-fu to take up the Vice-Presidency himself but his leyal followers are mostly opposed to this suggestion, thinking the Vice-Presidency will only make Marshal Wu a figure-head. This is said to be the general political program of the Chihli Party.

The Shanghai Times, in commenting upon the report that the Peking government and the Kuominchun are attemting to form a coaliation and call upon "the Christian General" to come out of retirement and take command of the harassed Kuominchun armies, states that although the coaliation never does mature, it at least shows which way the wind is blowing. "Peking is moving away from Marshal Chang Tso-lin, while fearful of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and his allies now in the field", declares this paper editorially.

A Feng-Tuan Coaliation?

"Tuan Chi-jui is practically a prisoner in Peking: he is the puppet those holding high posts in Peking desire to keep dancing to their tunes, they hoping thereby to secure some semblance of authority in the land while important international discussions are being held and at a time when the slightest sign of breaking would result in their complete downfall. So, it is stated, they propose to form a coalition Cabinet of the Tuan and Feng factions: to abandon the policy of maintaining close connection with the Russian Soviet in order to establish friendly relations with Great Britain and the United States. Lest there be a disposition to accept this statement at its face value without further information, it should be set down that radical changes in the present Government will be essential if this volte face is to be accomplished. We find it idle to speculate whether or not Feng will come back in such circumstances. Yet we must consider that the country is sharply divided on the question of maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet, this division being due primarily to the attitude of Russia in respect of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the chaos that has been wrought in Kwangtung and, in lesser degree, to the intolerance displayed by the disciples of Communism in practically all parts of the country."

Canton Situation Quiet

The Canton Strike Committee enforcing the "anti-imperialistic" boycott has formally accepted the advice of the Kuomintang not to interfere with the Customs Administration, according to information at hand this week. The Canton strike pickets, as a means to restore the "face" recently lost through being told to cease further seizing goods before Customs inspection, are now persisting that all imports coastal as well as foreign, had to be re-examined to detect British origin, notwithstanding the opinion of the Chinese merchants that native products such as beans and tea coming from another Chinese port should be passed as a matter of course. The action of the Customs authorities in closing up the port until the illegal practices of the Strike Committee were discontinued had not only tamed the strikers somewhat but also indirectly caused the Kuomingtang in Canton to alter its policy towards the workers.

Honan's Tobacco Crop Ruined

Reports among Chinese tobacco merchants indicate that the Honan tobacco crop which amounts to 15,000,000 lb, annually will bring no returns to the farmers because of the lack of communications with that province, owing to the seizure of the railways by the militarists. About half a million pounds were taken out this year and the remainder will have to rot. News from Shantung is a little better, but the present military occupation of the railways endangers the 25,000,000 lbs, raised in that province. The Anhui crop has all been taken out of the province.

Reports among merchants with regard to railway movements are to the effect that all railway transportation in North China has ceased and that companies shipping goods will have to revert to water transportation, which is costly in time and money and increases the consumption cost of commodities. When cars are obtained from the military authorities for transportation of goods, after exorbitant charges have been paid, the shipper has to repair the car to ensure the safety of the goods. In some instances, the floors of the cars have entirely disappeared and the shipper uses temporary means to ensure the safety of his goods. The soldiers cut up the cars for fire-wood in the cold winters of the north. From Tientsin it was reported that nine locomotives were dismantled to repair one for military use. A pessimistic foreigner suggested that the sleepers would be torn up by the soldiers to be used for fire-wood if the winter lasted much longer and the wars did not cease and that little would be left of the railways but the roadbed.

Three-hour Battle With Armed Kidnappers

Shanghai has long been famed for its armed robbers and desperate kidnappers, who generally show little or no mercy to their victims if it is to their advantage to beat a quick retreat. The vigilance of the Settlement and Chinese police was well illustrated last week when, in a three-hour battle with one of the most desperate gang of kidnappers in Shanghai, they succeeded in rounding up the gang and releasing the compradors of the Ewo Cotton Mill (Jardine's) and a chauffeur. Three of the kidnappers were killed during the street battle and ten suspects, including four women, are being held in connection with the case. The kidnappers made their last stand in a well-built brick house near west Gate, in the Native City.

36-051

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 6—The statement by Sir Austen Chamberlain regarding the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, has done little or nothing to allay uneasiness in England——The delays which are being caused by the incessant fighting on the French Finance Bill in the Chamber of Deputies, is costing the nation Frs. 20,000,000 a day——A new party has been formed in Japan for the purpose of working for the emancipation of the proletariat——The flight from Karachi to England in five days by British avaitors has been abandoned owing to a forced descent on the Persian coast——The Japanese Diet is busy at the moment investigating an alleged military scandal——A possible solution of the Dutch political crisis has been found in the formation of a cabinet by Jonkheer de Greer——Arrangements have been made by New York bankers to lend G$5,000,000 for 20 years to the Roman Catholic Church in Batavia——The Canton Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has been taking part in conversations in Macao exploring possible means of settling the dispute with Hongkong——A mandate has been issued by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui appointing a new Cabinet.

March 7—The resignation of the French Cabinet is calculated to create a grave situation with regard to the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva this week——The U. S. Department of Labor has recommended an appeal against the decision in favor of Countess Cathcart in the habeas corpus proceedings——Czecho-Slovakia is in favor of enlarging the council of the League of National——Formal negotiations are proceeding in London for the purpose of establishing commercial treaties between Japan and Persia and Afghanistar——President Coolidge is of the opinion that the estimates for the War and Navy Department make ample provision for the Air services——The departure of the warships and troops from Tsingtao to attack Taku was marked with scenes of violence and disregard of foreigner's rights——The Kuominchun claim initial successes arising out of their attack on the positions held by Gen. Li Ching-lin.

March 8—The French Cabinet crisis is now expected to have a profound effect upon the French case at Geneva——A new turn in the British engineering dispute seems to emphasize the nearness of a strike——Two-way Wireless telephony which has been effected across the Atlantic augurs well for the service to be commenced in the autumn ——Central European monarchists have been holding a conference in Munich: it is expected that a new Tsar of Russia will be proclaimed——President Coolidge has asked for $10,000,000 more for the Shipping Board——A proposal has been made to hold a World Church Council in Greece during June——The appointees to the new Peking Cabinet are showing no particular desire to take up office ——Coincident with the outbreak of hostilities comes the paper battle: Marshal Wu Pei-fu is accusing Marshal Tuan of selling his country——There is evidence that a split is imminent in Canton, if it has not already taken place, with reported fighting along the East River.

March 9—There is every indication that Spain has pledged all of the other members of the Council of the League of Nations to support her election to the Council simultaneously with the election of Germany——Briand may be offered Premiership of the French Cabinet despite the recent defeat in the Chamber——Tientsin and Peking are cut off from the sea; three gunboats storm Taku——Britian's opium policy is stated as to go far beyond international obligations——The King and Queen of Spain will visit the United States next fall——"The attacks upon the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme are absolutely unjustified", says Britian secretary of Home Affairs, at annual dinner of rubber interests (cheers)——Yokohama Specie Bank to pay 20 per cent dividend——U.S. protests to Mexico for the expulsion of religious teachers.

"Christ or Bolshevism"

Rev. Hugh W. White, D. D., Yencheng, has published in pamphlet form, upon request, his article "Christ or Bolshevism" dealing with the problem that confronts Christianity today withemphasis upon the situation in the Far East. Rev. White contends that the Soviets. failing to disrupt the the Christians nations in their own lands, are now throwing their energies into plans for world revolution in the Orient. A closer alliance with the Gospel and the formation of more Bible Leagues, Bible Unions, Fundamentalist Leagues and Associations are among the plans urged by the writer to counteract the work of the Bolsheviks.

New Book and Publications

The Scientist in Manchuria

A Naturalist's Note Book in China. By Arthur De C. Sowerby, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Fellow of the Zoological Society, etc. Published by The North China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., Shanghai. Illustrated with numerous photographs and one hundred and eight sketches by the author.

When a scientist writes a book he may be expected to add considerably to one's store of information, but that he should at the same time afford some 270 pages of intensely interesting reading matter seems to be the particular ability of Mr. Sowerby in his latest publication, "A Naturalist's Note-Book in China." The book has been written for that class of students and readers whose interest in nature is lively though not as profound as might be the interest of the professional biologist. Thus, besides it obvious value for research shelves, the popular appeal of the naturalist's note-book is consierable.

The reader is given an insight into the numerous impressions which fill the life of a seeker after nature. Those intangible reactions which the "Great Mother" makes upon the soul take their place with scientific obserations of the author and a certain musing quality is instilled into the book. Here is the naturalist brooding over the peculiarities of civilization which make it impossible for the woman to follow her modern "cave-man" into the wilderness. Here he is, at another time, rapt with admiration beholding the graceful stag, "monarch of the wilderness," less concerned with shooting this animal than with observing it. Says the author, "Man, the nature lover, he whose eye is still clear and bright, who is quick to see and understand, yet whose grey temples show that time has not left him untouched, surely he represents the better spirit of the age in which we live, when sanctuaries are provided for the wild things, when laws are passed for the protection of our birds and beasts". The age of the camera and canvas surplants the age of thirst for the killing the author points out and then proceeds to tell his readers something of this camera-like observation in the forest lands of Manchuria in Northwest Shansi and Kansu, land of the little known blue sheep, and in the uplands from which comes the Mongol or so -called "China Pony". The chapter devoted to the China Pony is an engrossing one and so concise that the salient points of this attention-attracting little beast will be less easy to overlook in the future.

The pangolin or scaly ant-eater, the reptiles of China, crocodiles, aligators, turtles, snakes and lizards, the amphibions with their propensities for both terrestrial and aquatic sports, the great Chinese salamader who has been met, "an extremely ugly" though comparatively harmless creature in the waters of the Whangpoo and adjacent creeks, and the fish of China a varied and fascinating subject to sportsman and gourmand alike form other well-treated subjects.

The chapter on animal life of the China coast line shows the extent of the author's observations on marine life and crabs, marine mollusks, clams the ordinary fish and a miscellany of sea-shore living things are herein explained with considerable facility.

Exercising a morbid fascination over the reviewer was the chapter devoted to "scorpions, spiders, centipeds and their relations" which in China leave no doubt as to their virility and abundance. The author champions the cause of the centipede, stating its leaning toward cockroaches and other household impediments of the insect world, as daily food. They are not in the main as deadly as by common consent they have been deemed, says Mr. Sowerby, who, however, spares no acrimony on the subject of the house fly and its loathesome habits.

The necessity of walking in a Chinese garden with open eyes and observations attuned to the possibilities of ridding these happy places of their multitudinous insect life is further pointed out by the naturalist. A valuable addition is made to the bore of any gardener after a half-hour's attention to this subject, treated in a popular way.

The fact that each page of the book is dotted with italicized or parenthetical scientific terms does not in the least interfere with the layman's enjoyment of the whole which represents that purely modern manifestation of "applied science". "Nature lies about us" not only in our infancy but all times and the amazing thing is our casual acceptance of what can be our most constant pleasure. Mr. Sowerby has in this and previous books, ably illustrated this pleasure and the possibilities of acquiring it while sojourning in China.

Chinese Political Philosophy

Chinese Political Philosophy, by William S. A. Pott, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1925.

The title of Prof. Pott's little book—it contains only 108 pages—is somewhat deceptive, for he includes in it a discussion of only Confucius and Mencius, in addition to some selections from Lao Tzu's Canon of Reason and Virtue. Most of the writer's attention centers on the work of Confucius, and the most interesting feature of the book is a significant comparison between the Confucian tradition and its effect in China, and the Socratic tradition and its effect in the West. Fundamental differences rather than resemblances bulk large in the comparison, the author's excuse being his conviction that "at the present time, such apparent one-sidedness is needed to redress the balance."

The material presented in the book amply justifies the view of Occidental writers, especially Janet, that while the Confucianists developed valuable ethical truths which have been more or less influential in political life, they never got beyond the short sentence and the aphorism, and they never separated their political philosophy from religious and ethical rdicta. On the other hand, such material as is taken from the teachings of Confucius hardly justifies the statement in Gettell's recent text that "In the writings of Confucius were found political ideas that were not only democratic, but even adical and revolutionary." Chinese ethical and social philosophy does contain much that is essentially democratic, but there is no political philosophy analogous to that of Aristotle, Locke, or Rousseau which would warrant a people in ruling themselves. Nor does Confucius justify any right of revolution. He simply recognizes that a vicious ruler who does not follow the rules of propriety will alienate the affections of his people and bring down on his head the wrath of Heaven.

Dr. Pott does not claim that his book is a "thorough or even adequate study of Chinese political thought." In particular it does not mention any Chinese philosopher of the anti-Confucian persuasion. Perhaps the inclusion of even one such writer as Moh Ti would serve to correct the balance. One hopes that the small volume will be only an opening wedge, to be followed by other and more comprehensive studies by the same writer, or by others of equal qualification.

Robt. T. Pollard,
St. John's University, January 29, 1926.

Soul of China

The Soul of China By Louise Jordan Miln. Published by Hodeer & Stoughton, London.

It becomes a difficult task to review a group of short stories purporting to hold in their contents the "soul" of China, and written by the prolific writer on things Chinese, Mrs. Louise Jordan Miln. In her latest volume of stories, "THE SOUL OF CHINA," may be found all of the virtues of Mrs. Miln and some of her weaknesses, primary among which may be rated the fact that China seems to manifest itself to her like a great red romantic lantern swinging in a jasmine breeze. Perhaps China is that, after all, but the reading of daily newspapers seems inevitably to present a different conception. However, it is not the reviewer's intention to fall into the error of saying that Mrs. Miln's China does not exist, even though it may exist solely in the literary conceptions of this interesting writer.

In THE SOUL OF CHINA, glimpsed in tales of today and yesterday, there are ten stories called respectively, The Cat Pagoda, The Doll in the Swing, How Music Came to China, The No-Number Wife, Gratitude, The Puppets of Mah Jong, Weeping Willow, Flower of Luck, The Tame Dragon and The Sword of Chastity. The style in which these tales are written is a good natured one, tending to establish friendly relations with the reader at the off-set. The relationship is retained long after the Chinese informed reader has had occasional gasps of amazement at some of the writer's statements, stated for the obvious purpose of showing the "soul" of this fascinating land.

Perhaps when Mrs. Miln says in one of her stories that gratitude is innate in the Chinese makeup, she draws no comparisons nor contrasts with Occidental ideals of gratitude. She says further that there are no old maids in China and then tells that bewitching story about the Chinese girl who was wedded to a Satsuma vase. But there are other moments in the stories also, as note her accurate re-statement of one of China's ethical heritages. "Character," she says "is destiny. All a man's future life is written, beyond possibility of erasure in a man's character." And then after everything has been said and done we go back to that story about Weeping Willow, the sampan beauty, who forswore ardor and riches in her marriage to prove that in China love of kindred is stronger than love of self.

On the whole a most entertaining book!

L. B. W.

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William H. Ukers, editor of *The Tea & Coffee Trade Journal* (New York) is the author of another of his interesting and vastly instructive little journey series, namely, *A Trip to Ceylon*. Numerous pictures taken by the author enhance the narrative and the reader is made to feel that the trip was taken for his benefit, which, after all, is the ultimate ambition of all authors.

Chinese Social and Political Science Review

The January number of The Chinese Social and Political Science Review, published quarterly by The Chinese Social and Political Science Association, Peking, contains a wealth of material along lines that should interest the student of China and her problems. Dr. C. T. Wang contributes an article, "Industrial Progress in China", which was orginally read before the American Steel Institute, New York and which displays an optimistic view of industrial China with an array of figures to back up his statements. Mr. Wu Hung-chu presents "China's Attitude towards Foreign Nations and Nationals Historically Conidered", and the extraterritoriality question is discussed by His Excelleny Chang Yao-tseng in "The Present Conditions of the Judiciary in China and its Future." Other articles well worth reading are: "The Problem of the Min River Caves", by C. W. Bishop; "The Financial Phases of China's Foreign Trade", by Chung-kuei; "Sino-Russian Diplomatic Relations Since 1689", by F. K. Chen and "China's New Constitution", by Prof. Lone Liang.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name or Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Feb. 25th.	Sale Price March 4th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity March 4th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	102¼	101½	7.85
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97½	96	7.90
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101¼	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99	98½	6.10
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	102⅜	102⅛	6.80
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	102	101⅜	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	97	96⅛	7.35
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	82¼	82	4.88
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	87⅝	86⅜	7.10
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	101	99	7.10
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98¼	97¼	7.20
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	95½	95	7.50
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	96⅜	96	6.25
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96½	96	6.45
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98	97⅜	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1945	99	98⅝	7.65
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94½	94½	7.50

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

(*Continued from page 50*)

Nisshin Cotton Spinning Co., (日清紗廠)

Mill Address, Szefang, Tsingtao; Work started, 1921; Spindles Operating, 20,600; Trade Marks, Yarn, Pao Chuan.

Nagasaki Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (長崎紗廠)

Mill Address, Tsangkow, Tsingtao; Work started, 1921; Spindles Operating, 19,988; Trade Marks, Yarn, Pao Lai.

Dah Kong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (Nos. 1 and 2) (大康紗廠)

Mill Address, Szefang, Tsingtao; Work started, 1921; Capital, Yen 3,000,000; Managing Director, Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.; Spindles Operating; 58,000.

Tai An Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (泰安紗廠)

Mill Address, Hankow; Wholesale Depart. Address, Tai Ping Road, B. C., Hankow; Work started, 1924; General Manager, Kondo, Spindles Operating, 20,336, 5,000 (Not yet operating); Looms Operating,—300 (Not yet operating); Trade Marks, Yarn, Crow.

Manchuria Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (滿洲紡績株式會)

Mill Address, Liaoyang, Fengtien; Work started, 1924; Capital, Yen 5,000,000; Spindles Operating, 31,360; Looms Operating, 504; Generating Power, Electricity, 15,000 k. w.; Amount of Yarn produced, 12,000 piculs; Length of Cloth produced, 6,000,000 yards, Trade Marks, Yarn, Liaoyang Pagoda.

Naigai Wata Kaisha (Kingchow Mill) (內外棉花金州分廠)

Mill Address, Kingchow, Fengtien; Wholesale Depart. Address, 147, Shan Hsien Tung, Dairen; Work started, 1924; Capital, Yen 600,000; Spindles Operating, 24,000; Generating Power, Electricity 600 k. w.; Number of Laborers, 2,000; Amount of Yarn produced, 9,000,000 pounds; Trade Marks Yarn, Kwei Yuen.

(*Continued on page VI*)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 3, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's price for Bar Silver in London is 30 1/16d. both ready and forward, this quotation is 1/16d below that ruling this day last week, during which time no minor fluctuations have occurred. Our offical T/T rate on London after touching 3/0⅛ has declined to 3/0d. The exchange market in regatd to imports and exports remains quiet and inactive, but the tone of the market is weak on silver advices which appear to be heavy. The following rates for gold remittances for Maach delivery are available at the close of today's business. T/T on London 3/0., New York 73, Japaa 62¼. 4 m export paper is quoted:—Sterling 3/0 3/32., Gold Dollars 74⅜.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 60,073,000 an increase of Tls. 1,662,000

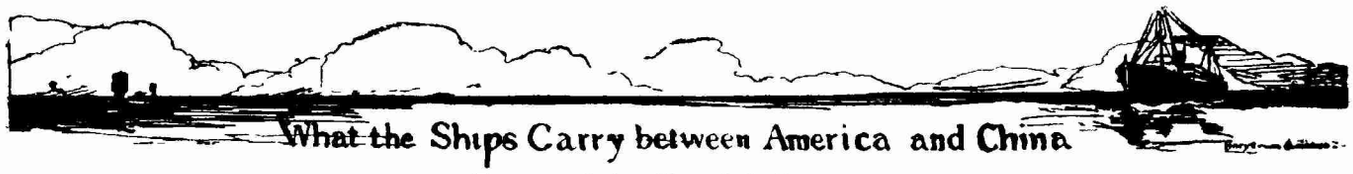
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 68,390,000 an increase of $ 650,000

Estimated value Tls. 108 119 000 as against Tls. 104,086,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. Feb. 25	Fri. Feb. 26	Satur. Feb. 27	Monday Mar. 1	Thrs. March 2	Wednesday March
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0 231	3/0 1/8	3/0 1/4 3/0 3/0 1/16	3/0	3/0	3/0 1/8 3/0	3/0
O/Dfits, ,,	—	3/0 3/16	3/0 1/8	3/0 1/16	3/0 1/16	3.0 3/16 3.0 1/16	3/0.
4m/s ,,	—	3/0 3/8	3/0 1/2 3/0 1/4	3/0 1/4	3/0 1/4	3/0 3/8 3/0 1/2	3/0 1/4
T/T India	199 875	198 1/4	199 197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/4	198 3/4 198	198
T/T France	1,996.500	2015	2020 2010	1980	1985	1990 1985	1957
T/T N. Y.	73.425	73 1/4	73 1/4 73	72 3/4	72 3/4	73 72 3/4	73 1/4
T/T Hong	78.906	78 3/4	78 3/4 78 3/4	78 3/4	79	79 79	79
T/T Japan	62.275	63	62 1/2 63	63 1/2	63	62 5/8 62 3/4	62 5/8
T/T Batavia	181.575	181	182 180 1/2	180 3/4	180 3/4	181 1/4 180 1/4	181
T/T Strats	77.712	77 3/4	77 1/2 78	78	78	77 3/4 78	78
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/1.325	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4 3/1 1/8	3/0 7/8	3/1	3/1 1/8 3/1	3/0 7/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/1 1/8	3/1 3/8 3/1 1/4	3/1	3/1 1/8	3/1 1/4 3/1 1/8	3/1
4m/s ,. D/A	3/1.700	3/1 5/8	3/1 5/8 3/1 1/2	3/1 1/4	3/1 3/8	3/1 1/2 3/1 3/8	3/1 1/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,084 500	2100	2100 2100	2606	2070	2075 2070	2060
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	75.306	75 1/4	75 1/4 74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 3/4 74 5/8	74 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75 1/2	75 1/2 75	74 3/4	75	75 75	74 1/4

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	March 1	March 2	March
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 11/16	30 3/4	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 1/1
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.66½	G.$.66⅝	G.$.66¼	G.$.66¼	G.$.66¼	G.$.66
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	304.00	306.00	304.00	303.00	304.00	304
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.525	71.575	71.5875	71.70	71.80	71.75
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 131.8
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 4.85⅛
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6⅛
,, 4 ,,	4 3/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4⅛
,, 6 ,,	4%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10½



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Jan. Customs Rate Tls. 1.19 equal Gold $1

President Pierce, February 2.
from U. S. of America.

Sheetings, White, over 41 in. wide	Yds.	5,051
Copper Sheets	Pls.	6
Canned Fruits	,,	31
Ink, Printing	,,	211
Leather, Calf	Pls.	314
,, Sole	,,	314
Milk, Evaporated	,,	971
,, Condensed	,,	900
Oranges, Fresh	,,	293
Paper, Unclassed	,,	5,428
Shrimps, Dried	,,	145
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,354
,, Prepared	,,	19
Wax, Paraffin	,,	422
Lemons Fresh	Pcs.	43,950
Canned Goods, Unclassed	Doz.	681
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	150
Varnish	,,	206
Cigarettes	Mille	75,990
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 9	Hk.Tls.	743
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	890,751

Oregon Fir, February 2.
from U. S. of America.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	95,847
Softwood, Rough Hewn	,,	1,483,453

President Cleveland, February 3.
To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	10,17
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	8,31
,, ,, Shantung	,,	2,31
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	75
Books, Printed	,,	18
Brassware	,,	188
Ducks, Dried	,,	483
Egg Albumen, Moist	Pls.	483
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	785
,, Whole, Dried	,,	47
,, ,, Frozen	,,	739
Feathers	,,	166
Fire-crackers	,,	31
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	28
Oil, Wood	,,	9,375
Turnips, Salted	,,	12
Vegetables, Salted	,,	34
Woodware	,,	56
Shoes, Satin	Pairs	780
,, Unclassed	,,	380
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	4,200

To Los Angles.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	512

To Stockton.

Tea, Black, Congou, other Ports	Pls.	2
Sugar, Brown	,,	10

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	61
To Galveston.		
Fire-crackers	Pls.	47

To Houston.

Hair, Human	Pls.	202

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports	Bls. 16	Pls. 50.91
Bristles	,,	69
Cotton Rugs	,,	847
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	30,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	196

To Boston.

Silk Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 22	Pls. 64.61
Other Ports	42 ,,	133.50
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	94
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	30,000

To Chicago.

Water Chestnuts	Pls.	50
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	11,728

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White other Ports, Bls. 25	Pls.	25.40
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 1	,,	1.01
,, Hankow ,, 28	,,	28.01
,, other Ports, 8	,,	7.88
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 20	,,	20.71
Silk Piece Goods	,,	6.04
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	45.47
,, ,, Shantung	,,	3.20
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100	Pls.	405
,, Waste	,,	301
Antimony, Crude	,,	1,680
,, Oxide	,,	504
,, Regulus	,,	504
Bristles	,,	45
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	23
Feathers	,,	202
Fire-crackers	,,	50
Hair, Yak Tails	,,	7
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	73
Straw, Braid White	,,	47
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	165
Water Chestnuts	,,	53
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	24,269
,, Marmot	,,	49,883
,, Weasel	,,	10,500
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	12,330
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	43,957

Yoseric, February 3.
from U. S. of America.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	Pls.	538
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	450
Grease	,,	17
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,797
,, Prepared	,,	2
,, Stalk	,,	174
Canned Meats	Doz.	400
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	400
Cigarettes	Mille.	47,520
Paints, Unclassec	Galls.	231

Arizona Maru, February 5.
from U. S. of America.

Fish, Salt	Pls.	4,698
Cigarettes	Mille	100,000

President McKinley, February 9.
from U. S. of America.

Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	Yds.	3,570
Cotton Goods Unclassed	,,	1,993
Barley, Pearl	Pls.	8
Fish, Salt	,,	11,571
Hams	,,	6
Ink, Printing	,,	413
Leather, Patent	,,	15
Macaroni	,,	30
Milk, Evaporyted	,,	733
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	535
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,193
Ginseng, 2pd Quality	Catties	405
,, 3rd ,,	,,	1,095
,, Wild	Taels	8,400
Motor-cars	Pcs.	8
Hats	Doz.	14
Hosiery	,,	184
Underwears	,,	32
Cigarettes	Mille	16,2000
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup ft,	167,965
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	39,337

Silver Cedar, February 10.
from U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw. Bls. 500	Pls.	1,696
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	378
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,078
Dextring	,,	47
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent,	,,	3,307
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,413
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	169

West Chopaka, February 10.
from U. S. of America.

Paper, Unclassen	Pls.	754
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	3,375
,, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	275,000
Turpentine Mineral	,,	3,752

President Jackson, February 11.
To Seattle.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2,22
Fire-crackers	,,	230
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	21
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	15,598
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,161

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	70,000

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	18,000

To Buffalo.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 95	Pls.	93.13
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	81

To New York

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	9.93
,, other Ports, 115	,,	156.00
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 10	,,	9.90
Silk Piece Goods	,,	13.19
,, Embroideries	,,	7.02
,, Pongees, Hon	,,	9,12
,, ,, Shantung	,,	28.46
Cotton Waste	,,	125
Paper	,,	12
Hats, Hemp	Pls.	1,080
,, Fibre	,,	1,500
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	8,189
,, Kid	,,	3,238
,, Lamb	,,	20,093
,, Marmot	,,	47,143
,, Weasel	,,	2,000
,, Sheep's	,,	500
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	2,280
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	26,012

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market may be said to have remained as inactive during the week just passed as during the previous period in so far as the mills are concerned. However, a considerable business may be recorded in the local Exchange done solely on a speculative basis and at a decline of Tls. 0.75 to Tls. 1.00 per picul on the rates prevailing among the speculative element during the week previous to the one just ended. Prices for spot deliveries have also evinced a bearish tendency, engendered by the mills in general keeping aloof and showing no anxiety to replenish their stocks, as owing to the depression in the yarn trade they do not seem very much inclined to commit themselves. Furthermore, the continued declines in Mid-Americans and Indians also have a depressing effect on the local cotton market. Meanwhile the market will continue to be governed by the movements in the foreign fibre, as well as by the operations of local professional speculators.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side, and prices declined about a tael as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 6000 to 7000 bales in all counts and chops.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 9.97
,, -Middling last reported....10.60
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, March 267
Fine Oomra, March.....335
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..359
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 19.55 Spot.
18.72 May.
18.05 July.
17.38 Oct.
17.05 Dec.
17.14 Jan.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot ex wharf	Tls.	33.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	32.50
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	33.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	31.50
Ningpo, Spot	,,	30.50

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

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Gande, Price Ltd.	Agfa Products.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

(Continued from page 52)

South Manchuria Cotton Co., Ltd.
(滿州棉紡株式會社).

Mill Address, Chow Shui Tze, Dairen; Work Started, 1912; Capital, Yen 3,000,000; Spindles Operating, 17,664.

TOTALS:
Capital: Yen 39,550,000
Reserve: Yen 15,810,000
Spindles Operating: 328,748
5,384 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating: 1,369
300 (Not yet operating)
Generating Power: Electricity 30,600 K. W.
Number of Laborers: 4,200
Amount of Cotton consumed: 87,000 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced: 31,710,000 lb.
Length of Cloth produced: 6,000,000 yards

GRAND TOTAL
of Foreign Owned Mills in China: 49

Capital:	Tls.	12,250,000
	Yen	112,700,000
Reserve:	Tls.	7,621,760
	Yen	60,005,000
Spindles Operating:		1,532 240
		5,384 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating		9,553
		300 (Not yet operating)
Generating Power: Electricity		69,100 K. W.
Number of Laborers:		76,088
Amount of Cotton Consumed:		2,835,575 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced:		251,307,000 lb.
Length of Cloth produced:		20,400,000 yards

GRAND TOTAL
of Chinese and Foreign Mills in China: 118

Capital:	Tls.	50,645,000
	$	69.540,000
	Yen	112,700,000
	$	4,500,000 (Fengtien currency)
Reserve:	Tls.	9,247,510
	$	2,102,245
	Yen	60,005.000
	$	100,000 (Fengtien currency)
Spindles Operating:		3,414,062
		173,916 (Not yet operating)
Looms Operating:		25,934
		4,090 (Not yet operating)
Generating Power: Electricity		121,141 K.W.
Steam		22,140 H.P.
Number of Laborers:		209,759
Amount of Cotton Consumed:		6,776.847 piculs
Amount of Yarn produced:		719,215,000 lb.
Length of Cloth produced:		120,023,000 yards

(*Note*: *In all totals, figures of the three mills spinning cotton waste are not included.*)

(S) Operation suspended
(P) In course of preparation
(F) With foreign investment.

Comparative Table Showing Chinese Cotton Mills in Operation for the Last Seven Years

Year	No. of Mills	Spindles	Looms
1919	29	659.752	2,650
1920	37	856,894	4,540
1921	51	1,238,902	6,650
1922	64	1,593,034	9,817
1923	54	1,493,672	8,581
1924	58	1,650,004	10,461
1925	69*	1,881,822	16,381

**Not including 4 mills in course of preparation.*

Comparative Table Showing Ownership of Cotton in China

	Chinese	Japanese	British	Total
No. of Mills	73	45	4	122
Spindles	1,881,822	1,326,920	205,320	3,414,062
Looms	16,381	7,205	2,348	25,934

(*End*)